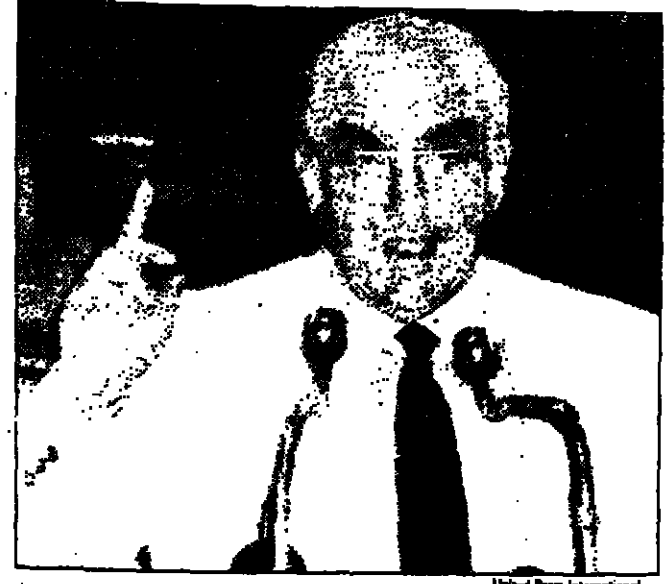


Algeria... 4.09 Dhs. Israel... 1.52 Dhs. Norway... 4.00 Nkr. Australia... 1.75 S. Italy... 1.30 Lit. Oman... 4.00 Bhd. Bahrain... 4.00 Dhs. Jordan... 4.00 Dhs. Portugal... 4.00 Esc. Belgium... 2.50 Bfr. Kenya... 4.00 Sh. Singapore... 4.00 S. S. Rep. of Ireland... 4.00 P. Cyprus... 4.00 Lbs. Lebanon... 4.00 L.L.D. South Africa... 4.00 R. Denmark... 4.00 Dkr. Libya... 4.00 D.D. Spain... 4.00 Ptas. Egypt... 4.00 P.L.E. Luxembourg... 4.00 Lfr. Sweden... 4.00 Sfr. Finland... 4.00 Fmk. Netherlands... 4.00 Gld. Switzerland... 4.00 Sfr. France... 4.00 Ffr. Morocco... 4.00 Dir. Turkey... 4.00 Liras. Germany... 4.00 M. U.A.R. 4.00 Dhs. Great Britain... 4.00 P. New Zealand... 4.00 Dls. U.S. 4.00 Dls. Iran... 4.00 Rials. Yugoslavia... 4.00 D.D.

Greece, U.S. Reach Accord

Maintaining Bases for 5 Years



Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, announcing an accord allowing U.S. military bases to remain in Greece.

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
Washington Post Service
ATHENS — The socialist government of Andreas Papandreu on Friday initiated an agreement insuring continued operation of U.S. military bases for at least five years.

The socialists, who came to power in October 1981 on a militantly anti-U.S. platform, had pledged to close the "bases of death" according to an agreed time plan.

The accord, known as the Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement, moves any decision to close the bases well beyond the socialists' current term, which expires in 1985.

The new accord may be challenged by either side just before the expiration date. But nothing prevents its extension in the absence of a challenge.

The agreement, once signed and ratified, will replace the 1953 U.S.-Greek defense accord that originally established the bases. It was signed one year after Greece's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The text of the agreement has not been released, pending signing. It is understood to include a generally worded U.S. commitment to maintain the balance of military power between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean region.

It is also understood to give Greece the right to react to use of the bases against third countries, although it does away with the notion of a Greek commander.

It reportedly modifies somewhat the special status U.S. base personnel have had since 1956. That status prevented U.S. personnel committing misdemeanors from being tried in Greek courts.

Mr. Papandreu said the accord would link continued operation of the bases with the level of U.S. military assistance to Greece. The Associated Press reported from Athens.

[He said the U.S. would provide Greece with \$500 million in military aid in 1984. He said that amount represented 70 percent of the aid to Turkey next year and would be provided for in a separate exchange of letters between Greece and the United States.]

The present accord was initiated by the special U.S. negotiator, Ronald Bartholomew, and Greece's assistant foreign minister, Yiannis Kapsis, early Friday morning. The talks began in October.

The two sides had reportedly come near to initiating an agreement in June. But negotiations were prolonged when the Greek government, apparently concerned about reaction from the communist left and hardline ideologues among the socialists, hesitated.

A U.S. Embassy statement in

On NATO Arms Cuts, Issues Are What, When

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — A four-year study of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear stockpile is expected to result in the reduction of the NATO arsenal of about 5,500 nuclear warheads and mines by about 1,500.

The remaining 4,000 atomic devices will include 2,000 nuclear artillery rounds and 2,000 free-fall nuclear bombs for aircraft.

With the study due to be presented to NATO in October, a major fight over the issue of reductions is taking shape among political and military officials within the 15-nation alliance.

But there is a consensus among U.S. officials that the stockpile will be reduced; only the size of the cuts and pace of withdrawals are to be determined, in their view.

European political leaders generally favor deep cuts in the stockpile. Despite the huge numbers of these "defensive" weapons, they have drawn negligible attention compared to the debate over intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

Plans to deploy 572 U.S. Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter about 360 Soviet SS-20s have caused a political controversy in Europe and have become a prime source of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Advocates of a significant cut-back in nuclear artillery shells and gravity bombs contend that these reductions would prevent the United States from being deployed later.

On the other hand, many U.S. and European military officers want the authority to decide how many nuclear weapons should be stockpiled and where, since they have responsibility for Europe's defense.

They also oppose withdrawing old weapons before their replacements are ready, fearing that nuclear sentiment will prevent the replacements from being deployed later.

Pentagon and NATO officials would also like the Warsaw Pact nations to make a comparable cut in their roughly equal nuclear arsenal to avoid risking a nuclear imbalance.

The dispute over stockpile reductions emerged again this week when NATO's supreme commander in Europe, General Bernard W. Rogers of the United States, complained about people who suggested that U.S. forces could get rid of 50 percent of the nuclear warheads based "just on a gut feeling."

After referring to his "political masters," General Rogers told The New York Times that "I ought to be charged with" determining the number of warheads needed.

General Rogers predicted there would be "a lower level" of warheads in Europe within two years.

A few weeks earlier, Admiral Robert H. Falls of Canada, who is retiring as chairman of NATO's military committee, and Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, engaged in a published dispute on whether NATO has "more than it needs" in nuclear warheads and can unilaterally reduce the number without eroding NATO's nuclear deterrent.

The study, which is to be delivered to the alliance's defense ministers as recommendations, could recommend a number of various options, or it could provide guidelines for setting the numbers, or it could ask the member states to set the numbers.

Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy,

5 Are Killed in Blast at Orly Airport; Armenians Say They Planted Bomb

PARIS — Five persons were killed and 56 hurt Friday when a bomb allegedly planted by Armenian guerrillas exploded at a Turkish Airlines check-in desk at Paris's Orly Airport, officials said.

Three men, including a Frenchman and a Turk, died immediately when the bomb exploded in a piece of baggage in Orly's crowded southern terminal, the French secretary of state for public safety, Joseph Franceschi, said.

Police said a fourth unidentified man died immediately and a fifth victim died later in a hospital.

More than 20 of the injured, who were mainly Turkish, were seriously hurt, Mr. Franceschi told reporters.



At Orly Airport outside Paris, firefighters help a girl hurt in bomb blast.

5 Are Killed in Blast at Orly Airport; Armenians Say They Planted Bomb

Witnesses said the terminal was filled with passengers who fled screaming to the exits as windows shattered and thick black smoke spewed from the blast.

Callers in Paris and Athens telephoned news agencies saying the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, an anti-Turkish group, was responsible for the bombing.

It was the second attack on a Turkish target in two days for which the Armenian group has claimed responsibility. On Thursday, Durmus Aksoy, a Turkish diplomat, was shot and killed by a gunman in Brussels.

Armenian groups claim to have carried out at least eight shooting or bomb attacks in Paris in the past four years, mainly aimed at Turkish targets.

In Ankara, Foreign Minister Turgut Ozal expressed sorrow and anger and said: "It is certain [the killers] will pay heavily for these crimes."

Mr. Franceschi, who had flown to Orly from Nice to survey the wreckage of the blast, said: "It is terrible and terrifying. I am overwhelmed and revolted by such criminal acts. This one was deliberately aimed to kill."

Mr. Franceschi said everything would be done to find and punish those responsible.

Badly injured people lay on the concourse outside the terminal soaked in blood and with parts of their clothing torn away. One injured woman lay moaning on the ground while a man sat holding his bleeding head.

An ambulance worker said: "A man covered in blood literally fell in my lap. He died moments later."

The injured were taken to hospitals in the area. Security forces closed the terminal to search for further explosives but reopened most of it when they found nothing. The area where the explosion occurred remained sealed off.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France later arrived at the airport and condemned what he called the cowardly attack.

Airport officials said Friday that most aircraft were still being allowed to land at Orly, south of Paris, but some were diverted to Charles de Gaulle Airport to the northeast of the capital. Air traffic would not be back to normal until Saturday morning, they said.

In the past decade more than 30 people, including 27 Turkish representatives abroad, have died in attacks claimed by Armenian militants.

The militants say Turkey is responsible for the attempted genocide of the Armenian people in 1915, a charge Turkey denies.

In 1981 gunmen killed two Turkish diplomats in Paris. Later that year a security guard was killed at the Turkish consulate when Armenian militants took 51 hostages.

Brazil Is Given Debt Relief, but Faces Austerity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BASEL, Switzerland — The Bank for International Settlements on Friday informally gave Brazil an extension of the deadline for repayment of a \$400-million loan installment.

A bank announcement said that while the Brazilian central bank had told the BIS that it was unable to make the repayment, which had been due by midnight Friday, the International Monetary Fund was understood to be "encouraged" by the latest austerity measures by the Brazilian authorities.

In Brasilia, the government said Friday that it had reached agreement to be signed Monday with the IMF that would unlock an overall \$4.9-billion lending program after more than a month of negotiations.

The agreement with the IMF would pave the way initially for release of \$340 million of suspended commercial bank loans vital to maintain payments on Brazil's foreign debt.

The IMF froze the overall loan at the end of May after Brazil failed to meet economic targets earlier in the year.

A Brazilian Planning Ministry spokesman said it would take at least 15 to 18 days before IMF funds started flowing again.

The government announcement came 24 hours after the unveiling of new austerity measures, cutting inflation indexing of wages. This means workers' pay will only increase by 80 percent of the inflation rate, now running at 127.2 percent a year.

Rents and some mortgages will be tied to the 80-percent level and interest on loans by major banks is limited to 20 percent a year.

Legislative approval and implementation of the measures, announced by President Joao Figueiredo before he left Thursday for heart tests in the United States, remained uncertain. The measures drew protests from Brazilian union members, and opposition politicians warned of increasing social unrest and strikes.

Workers in Sao Paulo, Brazil's most industrialized state, met Friday to prepare for a national-wide 24-hour strike July 21 in protest against government economic austerity measures.

A spokesman for the Sao Paulo Metalworkers Federation, the driving force behind the strike, said about 1.5 million workers were expected to take part. The federation represents 41 unions and about one million workers.

"This will swing new support behind the general strike next Thursday," according to Argem do Santos, president of the metalworkers.

Workers in the banking, chemical, transportation, textile, and printing sectors were also expected to strike next week along with workers employed by hundreds of state-owned companies.

About 140 unions in other states have also called on their members to strike.

The BIS statement came while Brazilian government sources said in Rio de Janeiro they also expected an agreement early next week with IMF representatives on a package of economic measures hoped to result in the release of a \$411 million IMF loan parcel.

The BIS said the Brazilian reports of progress in the IMF talks gave rise to "hope that it will soon be possible to reach detailed agreement between the fund and Brazil with a view to resuming disbursements under the IMF's loan program."

The BIS looks forward to this resumption, which will facilitate the repayment of its bridging loan to the Banco Central do Brasil, the announcement continued.

The BIS said it "has therefore decided, while not granting any formal extension of the repayment date, it will for the time being not call upon the supporting central banks to implement their guarantees."

The phrasing made plain that the BIS, sometimes called the central bankers' bank, would not agree to extend the loan but that it would also not ask the guarantor central banks to call it in.

Brazil, whose debt totals an estimated \$90 billion, had asked for a formal extension of the deadline in a letter sent to the BIS Basel headquarters a few hours before it ran out.

Brazil, Latin America's largest country, already is \$1 billion behind in its loan payments this year.

The money to repay the Bank of International Settlements was to come from \$4.9 billion that the IMF has agreed to lend Brazil over three years, paid out in installments. But under the lending arrangement, Brazil promised to reduce its annual inflation rate to less than 90 percent and slash public spending.

The inflation rate is far above that level, and public spending for the first quarter of this year is about \$1 billion over budget.

U.S. Plans World Bank Loan Ceiling

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has officially confirmed that it opposes an annual appropriation for subsidizing World Bank loans exceeding \$750 million, which would force a sharp curtailment in the bank's programs for the neediest Third World countries.

A statement to that effect by Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary Thomas C. Dawson to a closed House Banking subcommittee briefing Thursday was the first formal revelation of the administration's position.

After a session that sides called "stormy," the subcommittee chairman, Jerry M. Patterson, Democrat of California, denounced the administration proposal as "short-sighted" and said he shortly would announce an open hearing on the issue.

"This policy of cutting economic assistance is buying trouble for the future," Mr. Patterson said. "It can only bring on even greater security assistance requirements."

Because the U.S. share would be about 25 percent of the total, the net effect of a \$750 million U.S. annual limit would be to hold the total lending program of the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, to \$3 billion a year.

For the three-year IDA-7 lending program, scheduled to begin in mid-1984, that would provide the poorest nations with only \$9 billion, compared with \$16 billion suggested by the World Bank. The development association's commitments are long-term, no-interest advances, with only a small service fee charged.

World Bank officials have argued that \$16 billion over three years is barely larger, after inflation is taken into account, than the \$12 billion for IDA-6. Moreover, IDA-7 must take care of a major new client, China.

Mr. Patterson challenged Mr. Dawson's assertion that Congress would balk at an annual figure larger than \$750 million, noting that the Reagan administration had never tested the willingness of

Franz Josef Strauss as Ostpolitician

His Role in Loan to East Germany Is the Topic in Bonn

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune
BONN — The revelation that West Germany's unprecedented commercial bank loan of one billion Deutsche marks (about \$386 million) was engineered singlehandedly by Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier, has lent a startling domestic dimension to an already extraordinary event.

No other topic is being discussed here with more gusto, and the general judgment is that Chancellor Helmut Kohl pulled off a cunning coup by enlisting the services of Mr. Strauss at a crucial moment and at the same time permitting his potentially troublesome coalition partner to bask in the limelight that he loves.

The government announced on June 30, two days before Mr. Kohl's departure for Moscow, that the government had decided to guarantee the largest loan ever made by West German banks to East Germany and that the principal lending institutions would be Bavarian banks. Mr. Strauss's agreement with the arrangement was hinted at.

Later, after Mr. Kohl's return from Moscow, Mr. Strauss himself announced that it was he who had conceived the loan, negotiated it with East German officials, and sold it to the Bavarian banks. He also announced that he would soon go to Poland to talk with officials there and would meet with Erich Honecker, the East German leader, on his way back.

All that was startling because it came shortly after Mr. Strauss had denounced the East Germans as "murderers" after a West German citizen died of a heart attack while being questioned by East German border guards on his way from West Germany to Berlin.

Mr. Strauss, moreover, stressed that the loan was given unilaterally and was not tied to any East German concessions. Earlier, as one of the opposition leaders during the chancellorship of Helmut Schmidt, he had denounced the practice of such unilateral moves as "utter stupidity."

The loan decision had very large foreign policy implications.

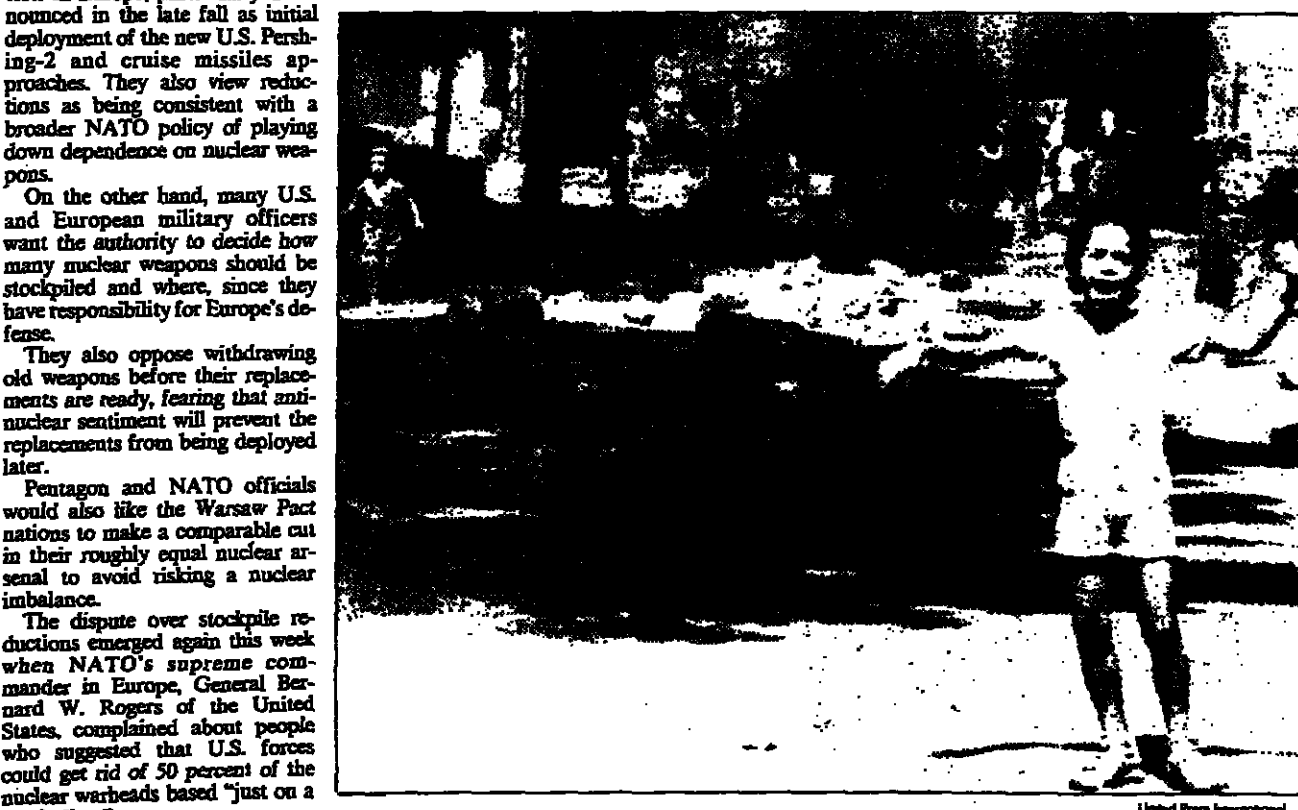
The prime purpose, government officials in Bonn say, was to demonstrate that Mr. Kohl wanted to continue Mr. Schmidt's policy of keeping the always difficult relationship with East Germany as free of tension as possible.

After the March election there had been a series of incidents at checkpoints on the road to Berlin. There were angry exchanges, and Mr. Honecker canceled a scheduled visit to Bonn.

The Kohl government is anxious to keep relations between the two

INSIDE

- Nicaraguan rebels in Costa Rica announce that they are resuming battles against Sandinistas. Page 5.
- U.S. Poll reports a growing confidence in the government. Page 3.
- U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.5 percent in June, while industrial production climbed 1.1 percent. Page 7.
- The dollar continues to gain, setting a 7 1/2-year high against West Germany's Deutsche mark. Page 7.



A young girl runs from fighting between the Lebanese Army and Moslems in Beirut.

5 Reportedly Killed in Beirut Clash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Heavy street fighting broke out Friday between Lebanese soldiers and local militiamen in the center of Beirut, and state-run Beirut radio reported that at least five had been killed and more than 20 wounded.

The fighting was the heaviest in the capital since the Lebanese Army moved into central and West Beirut after Israeli forces pulled out in September.

The clashes, involving tank guns, machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles, were between the army and militiamen apparently belonging to a local Shiite Moslem group.

Amal, a Shiite militia, and other leftist groups called for a general strike in Beirut on Saturday to protest an army crackdown.

It was the second successive day that the Lebanese Army had clashed with civilians; this fighting followed an incident Thursday in the mountains above Beirut in which four Druze Moslems were killed and more than a dozen Lebanese soldiers wounded.

Both outbreaks of fighting appeared to be a severe setback to the Lebanese government's hopes of establishing control of mainly Moslem West Beirut and extending its power beyond the capital when Israeli occupation forces pull back.

Meanwhile, official sources said President Amin Gemayel signed the troop withdrawal pact with Israel and sent it to be published in Lebanon's Official Gazette, The Associated Press reported.

The sources said the signature cleared the way for an exchange of

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Scientists Fear Years of Work on Atom Smasher Were in Vain

By James Barron

New York Times Service

UPTON, New York — For five years, Marty Woodie has carried a small loose-leaf notebook, scribbling ideas as he went about his job at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Thursday, he crossed out almost everything in the notebook.

"It's all moot now," said Mr. Woodie, 42, an engineer who supervised four technicians at the lab. "Hopefully I'll be able to apply what I learned here to some other project, but there's no guarantee. I'm in limbo. That's frustrating, and that's hard to take."

After an expenditure of \$200 million, after more than a decade of

planning and four years of construction, after the efforts of hundreds of scientists and technicians, Mr. Woodie and the others building an atom smasher at the lab here were told this week that their work was for naught.

A panel of top physicists advised the federal Department of Energy to abandon the long-delayed project, saying it had been left behind by its rivals.

The panel's recommendation almost certainly means the demise of the huge machine, which was designed so scientists could study what happens when tiny, highly charged atomic particles collide.

"Everybody's unhappy," said Peter Wanderer, a research physi-

cist. "You only have to spend five seconds talking to somebody in the hall to get five reasons why it was the wrong decision. But there's nothing that can be done about it, and that takes some getting used to."

At the laboratory, a large campus-like complex established in 1946 to conduct research in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, news of the decision traveled fast.

"Nobody expected this," said Bob Kiss, 30, a technician who monitors the refrigeration system that cools the accelerator's magnets to minus 232 centigrade (minus 450 degrees Fahrenheit).

Added Mark Sardinski, 29, a colleague: "It means the end of a

career. You just don't go around finding another job in cryogenics like you find a 7-Eleven."

Like many of his associates, Mr. Sardinski said he expected those on the project's payroll to be laid off. But no one knows who, how many or how soon.

The project, known as the Colliding Beam Accelerator, or CBA, is the most expensive pure-science project in the country. When it was approved six years ago, its cost was put at \$275 million and start-up was scheduled for 1985 or 1986. But inflation increased the expected cost to more than \$600 million, and delays in the early stages of design pushed the completion date to 1987 at the earliest.

The CBA was designed to accelerate atomic particles faster than anywhere else in the world. But the project stalled in the late 1970s, when problems appeared in the first batch of magnets.

The magnets — 1,100 of them — were supposed to focus protons being hurled through the accelerator's two-and-a-half-mile (four-kilometer) subterranean tunnels at dizzying speeds — about 99 percent of the speed of light. To accomplish this, the magnets had to be extremely precise. In a 15-foot (four-and-a-half-meter) stretch in the tunnel, for example, a deviation of more than a thousandth of an inch would mudge the positively-charged particles out of orbit.

The first batch of magnets did not meet these strict requirements. After agonizing for months, the scientists first changed the design and then switched to a different type of magnet altogether.

In a further effort to dissociate the project from its past problems, lab officials hired new administrators to run the project and changed its name to CBA.

But by the time the problems had been worked out, roughly a year ago, the project was too far behind its timetable and too far above its budget to go beyond a limited experimental stage.

"We're all disappointed," said the laboratory's director, Nicholas P. Samios.

Strauss as Ostpolitician: The Only Topic in Bonn

(Continued from Page 1)

levels in spite, or because of, the missile controversy.

In the past, conservative politicians such as Mr. Strauss have said that West Germany must give no financial support to East Germany unless the East Germans reduce the minimum sum that West Germans have to change into East German currency when they visit families there.

The minimum daily sum was doubled abruptly to 25 marks per

U.S. Reverses A-Plant Closings

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government Friday backed off from an order directing five nuclear power plants to close within 30 days after their owners contended that suspected pipe cracks posed no safety hazard and that the shutdowns would cost their electric customers millions of dollars.

The four members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who had approved the shutdown order Thursday responded to a request by the utilities and General Electric Co., the manufacturer of the nuclear reactors at the plants, to wait until after industry-sponsored laboratory tests were completed next month.

Nunzio Palladino, chairman of the commission, said the agency could still order that the five reactors — in Massachusetts, Alabama, Illinois and North Carolina — be shut down by Aug. 15, or even earlier, if the test results indicated that cracking in pipe welds was as severe as some officials believe.

person in October 1980. For West Berliners the sum was quadrupled. Visits to Germany thus became very expensive and the number dropped by more than half.

Today Bonn officials concede that there is little hope the East Germans will reduce the requirement.

More realistic, these officials say, is to hope that the East Germans will reduce the age of Easterners permitted to visit the West. At present that right is limited to pensioners, that is men over 65 and women over 60, and to younger persons receiving pensions as invalids.

These human contacts are the most important aspect of relations between the two Germanies, according to Bonn officials. "We just cannot permit them to die out," one said.

Mr. Strauss was roundly attacked by the right wing of his own Bavarian party for his contribution in arranging the loan to East Germany. One leading member resigned in protest.

To German journalists, Mr. Strauss said that only those among them who had believed their own clichés about his conservatism should be surprised. "I can change course faster than your eyes can follow," he said with a grin.

Thursday night on television, attacking himself against attacks from his right, he established a link between the credit he had arranged and the fact that the East Germans in June permitted 80 persons held in East German prisons to be ransomed and to leave for the West.

Such ransoms — usually between 50,000 and 60,000 marks a person — have been permitted in the past.



French troops of the multinational peacekeeping force took up defensive positions near the rubble of the Holiday Inn in Beirut Friday as the Lebanese Army clashed with Moslems.

5 Reportedly Killed in Beirut Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

the police disperse a demonstration in the old Jewish quarter by Shiite refugees protesting a government decision to evict them Monday from a former Jewish school building.

Government and army spokesmen said Amal militiamen fired a bazooka and machine gun bursts at the approaching soldiers, prompting the army command to send in tanks and armored personnel carriers. Soldiers worked their way

slowly and cautiously down the narrow streets, clearing out the gunmen.

During the fighting, the troops arrested eight foreign journalists and held them for two hours before releasing them. Three of the journalists said later that they had been slapped, punched or kicked by the soldiers.

Amal leaders, headed by Nabih Berri, demanded the immediate resignation or dismissal of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, a Sunni

Moslem. They contended that the decision to remove the 40 refugees families from the school building was the start of a citywide drive to force tens of thousands of Shiite refugees out of the capital to preserve the political dominance of the Christians and Sunnis.

"The government is simply applying the law," Mr. Wazzan said. "There are parties who are accustomed to standing against the state. I am following up the incident and dealing with it."

At sunset, reporters said hooded armed men, apparently Shiite Moslem militiamen, set up a roadblock in the Basta district of central Beirut, outside the area of the fighting, which had previously been under Lebanese Army control.

After dark, Beirut radio reported that the army was in control of the Starke district but the situation remained tense, with some pockets still firing sporadically at troops.

PLO Withdrawal
A leading dissident in the Palestine Liberation Organization said Friday that rebels would not withdraw from Lebanon and would continue to confront the Israeli Army, Reuters reported from Damascus.

The dissidents accuse Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, of agreeing to withdraw his men from Lebanon.

Nimr Saleh said at a press conference: "The Palestinian revolution's forces are continuing their assignment in the Bekaa to confront the Israeli invasion forces."

"They will not withdraw from Lebanon whatever attempts are made by the deviationist, rightist command in el-Fatah (Mr. Arafat's group) to cover up such a withdrawal."

Greece Agrees to U.S. Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

Athens said Friday that the agreement provides a good basis for a "long-term defense relationship, and as a whole serves the purpose of continuing good bilateral relations across the board."

Mr. Papandreu, speaking before members of his cabinet and journalists, chose to stress the right of the Greek government to challenge the agreement, which he called "unique." He said "it expresses for the first time Greece's equality and proves that to a large degree our national independence has been won."

"The agreement will go into effect by December 31, 1983," he said. "It ends on Dec. 31, 1988, and constitutes a time plan for the removal of the bases, which was our goal in the negotiations. After the end of this period the dismantling of the bases starts."

Analysts in Athens said Friday that Mr. Papandreu's statements reflected an attempt to minimize reaction of the radical left to the accord.

A referendum on the bases was proposed Friday by Charilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece.

Senior party officials had said this week that the party would re-

ject any accord that did not clearly spell out that they should be closed during the government's present term in office.

They declined to say whether this opposition would be limited to voting against the accord in the prescribed parliamentary ratification or whether it will be taken to the streets through strikes and demonstrations. The party holds 13 seats in Greece's 300-member house but is a powerful force among students and workers.

Under the Greek constitution, a referendum is the prerogative of the pro-West conservative president, Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Karamanlis is understood to have actively advocated preserving most Greek ties with the United States throughout the negotiation period.

The accord covers four major U.S. bases in Greece, with 3,400 U.S. personnel and a similar number of dependents as well as a number of ancillary installations throughout the country.

The most important base is the Souda Bay complex on the island of Crete. It provides port and anchorage facilities for the Sixth Fleet, houses ammunition and fuel for U.S. naval forces and is linked to a NATO missile firing range. An airbase at Iraklion, also on Crete, monitors Soviet activity in the eastern Mediterranean.

An airbase at Hellenikon east of Athens is also a center for surveillance and reconnaissance missions in the Middle East and the northern Warsaw Pact area. The fourth main base at Neasmkiri, north of the Greek capital, is part of the U.S. global communications system.

WORLD BRIEFS

Madrid Pact Reached, Delegates Say

MADRID (Reuters) — The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed Friday on a closing document, leaving only Malta blocking the consensus needed to end the three-year-long talks, delegates said.

The 34 other delegations ironed out final wording and translation problems that stood in the way of approval by the United States and its allies of an informal compromise reached a week ago. Malta withheld approval of the final document to press a long-standing demand for a Mediterranean security conference, which has been opposed unanimously by the other participants, delegates said.

Malta's response to a call to withdraw its demand was not expected for a few days, the delegates added. The final document includes plans for meetings on human rights, on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Europe and on human contacts, covering marriage, travel and family reunification across East-West borders.

U.S. Announces Arms Sale to Taiwan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Pentagon said Friday that it planned to sell Taiwan \$530 million worth of arms, part of the \$800 million in arms that the United States has said it plans to sell to Taiwan this year.

The package will include aircraft spare parts, surface-to-air and sea-launched missiles and kits for upgrading U.S. tanks previously sold to Taiwan. The announcement was almost certain to spark a protest from Beijing, which objects in principle to any arms sale to Taipei. China accuses the United States of violating what Beijing considers a pledge last August to phase out such sales.

Congress has 30 days in which to block the sale, but little opposition is expected.

Genscher Assails Soviet Arms Stand

SOFIA (Reuters) — Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, said Friday that he had told Bulgaria, one of Moscow's closest allies, that the Soviet stand at the Geneva talks on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles was blocking progress.

Speaking at a press conference in Sofia, Mr. Genscher said that he had discussed arms control during two days of talks with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party chief, and other leaders.

The Geneva talks are blocked by Moscow's unfounded demand that British and French nuclear weapons be counted in any limitation agreement, the West German side said.

Charter 77 Spokesman May Be Tried

VIENNA (AP) — Ladislav Lis, a spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights organization in Czechoslovakia, will go on trial next week for "incitement against the republic," a Czechoslovak foreign source said Friday.

Mr. Lis was arrested Jan. 5 after a search of his farmhouse in northern Bohemia. Informants in the West said the police confiscated Charter 77 papers and other material. The group was organized in 1977 to monitor Czechoslovakia's compliance with the Helsinki accords on security and human rights in Europe.

The offense Mr. Lis is charged with carries a maximum three-year prison term. Mr. Lis, 57, staged a nine-day hunger strike in May to protest his arrest, and friends have said his health is poor. Mr. Lis's wife has protested to judicial officials that his life is endangered by continued imprisonment.

OAU Holds Closed Meeting on Chad

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — Leaders of the Organization of African Unity began a closed session here Friday to discuss the civil war in Chad.

Representatives of the nine nations on the OAU's 19th summit began their talks after a welcoming address by the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is the OAU chairman.

An OAU statement said the bureau would discuss "the problem of Chad and other relevant issues." The meeting was expected to back Colonel Mengistu's calls for nonintervention in Chad.

Britain Considers Selling 7 Airports

LONDON (Reuters) — The government has ordered studies aimed at selling Britain's seven main airports. The move, part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's drive to sell nationalized businesses to private firms, would place Britain almost alone in having its major airports under private ownership.

Norman Payne, chairman of the British Airports Authority, said Thursday that he expected an eventual sale of shares in the facilities. London's Heathrow Airport, the world's busiest international airport with 27 million passengers a year, makes an annual profit of \$43 million (\$65 million dollars).

Mrs. Thatcher has already nationalized the state's aerospace industries and North Sea oil resources. She also plans to turn British Airways, the state telephone service and the steel industry over to private owners.

Japan's '82 Foreign Aid Drops 28%

TOKYO (UPI) — Despite a government pledge to double foreign economic assistance in five years, Japanese aid in 1982 dropped by 28.3 percent to \$8.77 billion, according to official figures released Friday.

The sharpest drop was in private investments and loans to developing countries, falling 51.3 percent to \$2.93 billion.

The fall, in part, reflected reduced overseas investment, government officials said. The government earmarked \$3.02 billion in aid to poor nations under the Official Development Assistance program in 1982, off 4.7 percent from a year earlier. Foreign Ministry officials blamed the shortfall in a delay until 1983 in allocating \$547.5 million to the UN-affiliated International Development Agency.

Court in Italy Sentences 4 Policemen

PADUA, Italy (AP) — A court on Friday sentenced four policemen to prison terms ranging from one year to 14 months for mistreating a Red Brigades guerrilla after a U.S. general, James L. Dozier, had been freed in a raid, officials said.

The court immediately suspended the sentences and gave provisional liberty to the four officers of the anti-terrorist squad; legally, the move was similar to release on their own recognizance. The officers, who have consistently denied charges of torturing anti-government activists, were not present at the trial.

The officers were convicted of abusing public power and mistreating a Red Brigades member, Cesare Di Lenardo, after General Dozier was freed Jan. 28, 1982, from a Red Brigades hideout in Padua after 42 days of captivity. The court cleared the officers of charges that they had tortured Mr. Di Lenardo, who is serving a 27-year sentence for kidnapping the general and who testified that the officers used torture methods during interrogations.

Correction

Because of an editing error, one phrase in an article on Ethiopia published Monday wrongly characterized U.S. reaction to the country's famine. As the article otherwise made clear, the United States is providing some aid but has been criticized for the relatively small amount of assistance.

NATO Arms Cuts Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

and medium-range missiles be frozen at the same time that the intermediate-range weapons, are limited.

Without such a freeze, any ceiling on the intermediate systems, whose range is 1,125 to 3,125 miles, could be undercut by moving shorter systems, whose ranges are 300 to 1,125 miles, forward in East Europe.

Concern on this point is heightened by Soviet deployment to Warsaw Pact forces of new, improved versions of at least two of the three shorter-range systems.

Moscow has not objected to the U.S. call for restraints. The consensus within NATO is

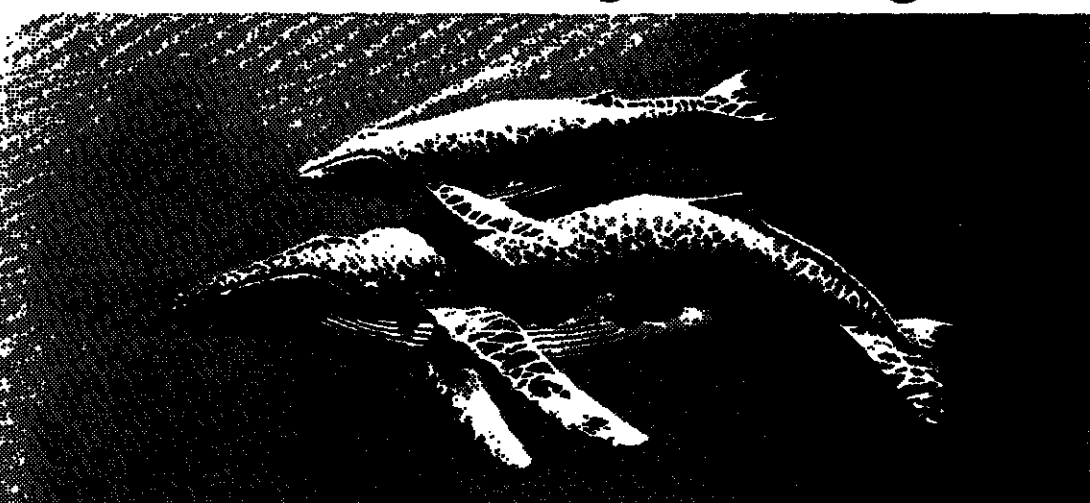
that the current stockpile is too large. The study is expected to reflect this conclusion and identify some of the less needed weapons.

Missiles are the most likely weapons to be reduced. Nuclear warheads for Hercules anti-aircraft missiles similarly are considered old and of dubious value.

The obsolete Hercules system will be replaced starting this fall with new Patriot surface-to-air missiles carrying conventional rather than nuclear explosives.

"Some of that artillery is also very old," according to a State Department official, "and lots of people feel we need fewer, more modern, more efficient and reliable ones than we now have."

SAVE THE WHALES! Four Nations Defy Whaling Ban



Boycott Fish from Japan, Norway, Peru and Russia

These whaling nations have declared they will not abide by the ban on all commercial whaling, set to begin in 1986, that was adopted by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) last year.

Please help the international conservation community in the struggle against the greedy fishing industries that have driven the great whales to the brink of extinction. Don't buy fish from Japan, Norway, Peru or the Soviet Union.

Teach the whale-killers an expensive lesson. Ask your local restaurants and supermarkets to stop purchasing fresh, frozen and canned fish from the outlaw whaling nations.

Already, the largest seafood restaurant chain in the U.S., Long John Silver's Seafood Shoppes, has declared it will not import from nations that do not abide by IWC regulations. The company, with more than 1,300 restaurants, cancelled \$5 million in orders from Norway.

The U.S. government is imposing economic sanctions against the Japanese fishing industry for its defiance. The Japanese fishing allocation in U.S. waters has been cut by 100,000 metric tons, and more cuts are likely this year if Japan does not agree to halt the slaughter.

Please Support Our Campaign

In addition to putting economic pressure on the whaling nations through the boycott, please help increase the political pressure by asking your nation's head of state to file a protest against commercial whaling with Japan, Norway, Peru and the Soviet Union. No nation has the right to wipe out these great creatures of the sea, especially for such petty uses as lubricating oil, cosmetics and animal feed.

We urgently need your help to battle the powerful whaling interests. The Animal Welfare Institute will be pressing the fight at the annual meeting of the IWC next week (18-23 July in Brighton, England). We shall continue to expose the cruel massacre until the last harpoon is silenced.

Please contribute as generously as you can. A major breakthrough is so close that your tax-deductible donation is more important than ever. For a donation of U.S. \$20 or more, you will receive a beautiful, four-color print of the humpback whales (above), measuring 20" x 26", by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis.

The Animal Welfare Institute has worked since 1951 to prevent animal suffering and the exploitation of endangered species. All of our support comes from concerned individuals and groups.

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What Scientists Say

Sir Peter Scott, the great naturalist, states: "In light of our present knowledge of these magnificent mammals, no civilized person can contemplate whaling without revulsion and shame at the insensitivity of our own species. Whaling is an affront to human dignity, a debasement of human values and sensibility."

Jacques Cousteau, the famed oceanographer, writes: "The only creatures on earth that have bigger — and maybe better — brains than humans are the Cetaceans, the whales and dolphins. Perhaps they could one day tell us something important, but it is unlikely that we will hear it. Because we are coldly, efficiently and economically killing them off."

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U.S. Poll Finds New Confidence in Government

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time in nearly two decades, Americans are expressing increased confidence in their government, according to a poll by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

However, only 33 percent of those polled say they believe federal officials can be trusted to do what is right. The change was reflected in answers to a series of questions that the institute has asked every two years since 1958. The series has become the most widely accepted measure in survey research of trust and alienation about government.

From 1964 through 1980 the sequence produced answers reflecting a continuing decline in confidence. The trend was reversed last fall.

In 1964, a poll indicated that 76 percent of the public believed the government could be trusted to do what was right "just about always" or "most of the time." That percentage declined steadily after the turmoil over racial integration, the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandals, and by 1980 only 25 percent gave those answers. But in 1982, 33 percent of the people polled did so, and

other questions in the series produced similar shifts. Arthur H. Miller, an associate professor of political science at the university, said of the results:

"The American public remains predominantly negative toward government and public officials, but the shift toward a more positive attitude is historically and politically important."

He reported the findings in Public Opinion, a magazine published in Washington by the conservative-oriented American Enterprise Institute, and said the "rise in confidence signals an improved political climate."

The issue of declining confidence in government attained its greatest political significance in the Carter administration, when President Jimmy Carter contended in a televised address that the nation was suffering a crisis of confidence.

Political critics, including Republicans and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, responded then that Mr. Carter was wrong to discuss a national "malaise." They said the problem was simply that the public lacked confidence in Mr. Carter's leadership. However, the changes measured from 1980 to 1982 did not represent the enthusiasm of backers of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Miller said the findings were particularly significant because improved confidence was not limited to Republicans, who might have been expected to be cheered by Mr. Reagan's election. Confidence among Democrats also increased, he reported, though not as much as among Republicans and independents.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Miller said that from 1980 to 1982 trust in government among men and women "increased at about the same rate."

There was some racial difference, he said. Considering the history of questions to "whites became more confident, but blacks really didn't become less confident, or else there was only a slight decrease."

Mr. Miller said the data showed the rise in confidence was "clearly not" representative of a consensus behind Mr. Reagan's conservative policies. But Mr. Reagan's successes, he said, "convey the message that government can act effectively and responsibly."

Last fall's survey of 1,418 respondents had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The precise language of the question about trust was: "How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right — just about always, most of the time or only some of the time?"

Mondale, Glenn Present Positions To Democratic National Committee

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — The leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, have given the Democratic National Committee a preview of the battle they will wage in the precincts for the next 12 months.

Back-to-back speeches and question-and-answer sessions Thursday produced no clear victor, but drew a sharp contrast between the polished veteran of past political wars and the earnest newcomer to the presidential struggle.

Mr. Mondale touched more constituency bases and drew more applause, but Mr. Glenn left the Democratic National Committee members with a pointed reminder.

In referring to opinion polls, he said: "I'm the Democrat who has consistently run better against Ronald Reagan than anyone else."

The two men took no direct swipes at each other, but emphasized instead their devotion to party unity.

In a news conference before his speech, however, Mr. Mondale indirectly criticized Mr. Glenn for having backed Mr. Reagan's first budget and the 1981 tax bill. Mr. Glenn, who spent barely two hours in Detroit because of the Senate defense debate, did not touch on either topic.

But Mr. Glenn, who has emerged as the main threat to Mr. Mondale's candidacy, almost consciously drew a contrast between his cautious approach to issues and Mr. Mondale's reflexive responses.

For example, each was asked what he would do in economic policy in his first 100 days as president.

Mr. Mondale said he would "reduce deficits, bring down interest rates, get a new policy from the Federal Reserve Board, launch major new initiatives in education, science and technology training, start a restructuring of the basic industrial plant and rebuild the infrastructure."

Mr. Glenn's response was that there could be "no quick fix" for the economy; regarding budget deficits, he said: "I do not eliminate the possibility of tax increases."

The contrast showed again in references to the AFL-CIO's plan to endorse one of the Democratic contenders later this year. Mr. Mondale said he was offended by comments from some critics questioning the "special interest" influence on the Democrats.

"Since when is it special interest to be for organized labor?" he asked.

Mr. Glenn said that he was seeking the endorsement and that clear-

ly he thought it was "not a kiss of death." It will help get the nomination, he said, and probably "not be a complete albatross" in the general election.

After dealing with questions that included agriculture, Israel, Central America and civil rights, Mr. Mondale told the Democratic National Committee members why he should be their choice. "I'm a politician and I'm proud of it," he said, drawing applause.

"I think I know how to be a good president," he said. "I think I'm the best person to make our case in debate with Ronald Reagan."

In his speech, Mr. Glenn focused on one topic — his proposals for education and job training — and took almost 30 minutes to detail his plans, with few interruptions for applause.

He gained some momentum and more frequent applause answering questions on arms control and Central America.

When asked why he would be the best candidate, he said his eight years in the Senate were backed by previous experience as an international business executive, as an entrepreneur who had started four small businesses, as a test pilot working with researchers and scientists — a light reference to the space flight that made him famous — and a 23-year veteran of the Marine Corps.

"I can judge what we need for defense," Mr. Glenn said. "What we really need — not just what the last salesman coming in the mall entrance to the Pentagon was peddling."

The Bear Market in Silver is Over!

QUETLY, and unnoticed by most investors, silver supplies — formerly in surplus — have moved to shortage.

Squeezed by incredibly low silver prices, a full two dozen large U.S. and Canadian silver producing mines were forced to close in 1982. Even the great Star and Sunshine mines — two of the world's finest silver producers — were forced to close. Total mine production of silver was down 13.5% from '81.

Furthermore, the all-important secondary silver supplies fell even more than mine production — off 28.0% from '81.

But while silver supplies declined, silver consumption climbed in '82, despite the recession. In the U.S., for instance, industrial consumption of silver was up 12.2% over 1981.

This new squeeze on silver supplies has set the stage for 1983, 1984 — even 1985 — profits. A special in-depth report spells out the hard facts behind this dramatic shift from silver surplus to silver shortage.

This special new report, published by the SILVER & GOLD REPORT, looks at the main forces converging on the silver market and examines their likely impact on supply-demand fundamentals, investor sentiment, prices, and timing.

More than a target price range for investors, with specific short- and long-term pricing and profit guidelines are given — each with step-by-step explanations of how we arrive at them. In sum, this special in-depth report spells out why we think steep rises in silver prices are all but inevitable, what the countervailing forces are, and how to take advantage of this superb investment opportunity. Use the coupon below to get a free bonus copy of this report with a subscription to the SILVER & GOLD REPORT.

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2 Congressmen Face Reprimand Over Pages

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative Gerry E. Studds, facing a House reprimand for having a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old male page, says he will stay in Congress, but Representative Daniel B. Crane has left his plans unclear after admitting an affair with a female page.

The two congressmen admitted Thursday to ethics committee charges that they had had sex with teen-age pages. Formal reprimands, the mildest discipline the full House can give, could take only a few minutes once scheduled, since neither congressman is contesting the action.

When asked whether he would serve out his term in the House of Representatives, Mr. Studds replied, "Of course."

Mr. Studds, 46, a Massachusetts Democrat, took the House floor, where he proclaimed his homosexuality and admitted "a serious error in judgment" in his relationship with the page 10 years ago.

Mr. Studds said, though, that his relationship did not involve improper conduct because it was voluntary and there was no preferential treatment or harassment.

Mr. Crane, 47, a Republican from a conservative, religious district in Illinois, first sought advice from his brother, Representative Philip M. Crane, Republican of Illinois and a candidate for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination. Then he flew home to his wife, Judy, and six children.

When the nation's capital tried to soften its morals law two years ago, Daniel Crane declared that he was outraged.

"We have lost sight of the moral codes of a God-fearing society," he said on the House floor. "Are we a desecrated society of deviants?"

On Thursday, he said, "I know nothing — I'm not talking," when asked about the liaison three years ago with the 17-year-old page.

They admitted several sexual encounters in his Alexandria, Virginia, apartment.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, called the findings "most disturbing."

The ethics committee voted, 11-1, to recommend reprimand of the two to the full House.

The committee's special counsel, Joseph A. Califano Jr., said the panel had also found that James C. Howarth, the majority chief page in the House doorkeeper's office, engaged in a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old female in 1980. He added that there was evidence that Mr. Howarth had purchased cocaine in the Democratic cloakroom.

The committee said that the congressmen and the pages involved confirmed the details of their relationships.

In his floor statement, Mr. Studds said: "It is not a simple task for any of us to meet adequately the obligations of either public or private life, let alone both. But these challenges are made substantially more complex when one is, as now, both an elected public official and gay."

Mr. Crane's office issued a statement in which he said: "I'm sorry that I made a mistake."

Other lawmakers have faced allegations recently about their behavior off the job. United Press International reported from Washington.

Representative Frederick W. Richmond, Democrat of New York, charged with soliciting a undercover officer and a teen-age boy for sex in 1978, pleaded guilty in 1980 to tax evasion and possession of marijuana. He was sentenced to prison and resigned.

Also in 1980, Representative Robert E. Bauman, Republican of Maryland, was accused of soliciting sex from a teen-age boy. Mr. Bauman began counseling for alcoholism and lost a bid for re-election.

Representative Jon C. Hinson, Republican of Mississippi, did not contest a charge of attempted oral sodomy in a House office building in 1981, and later resigned.

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, said, "I'm not going to stand in the way of the committee," but he reiterated his disdain for the investigation. If the House voted to conduct such an investigation, he said, it should be carried out by the Judiciary Committee.

Stephen Hemphill, the committee's minority counsel, meanwhile acknowledged that he had consulted with White House officials concerning the investigation, but said the discussions were limited to trying to work out an agreement concerning committee access to the campaign documents. The documents were alleged to have been stolen from the Carter White House and used by Ronald Reagan's campaign committee to prepare Mr. Reagan for a debate with President Jimmy Carter.

Three Senate Democrats on the Judiciary Committee, meanwhile, expressed their concern over the allegations and pressed for some Senate action — possibly a resolution calling for the appointment of a special prosecutor.

The subcommittee overrode the objections of Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, who called the investigation "a waste of the taxpayers' dollars" because it duplicated the Justice Department investigation.

Mr. Albosta met Wednesday evening with Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who said he had told the chairman "don't overstep your bounds." The speaker, asked what constituted overstepping the bounds, replied, "They'd have to do something rash that I didn't agree with."

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House Panel Presses Probe of Carter Papers

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee has voted unanimously to pursue an investigation of alleged political espionage in the 1980 presidential campaign and has adopted guidelines to make the investigation bipartisan.

This will be a slow, deliberative process that will assist in strengthening the ethics laws and regulations for government employees," said Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, who is chairman of the Human Resources Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Under the guidelines, adopted Thursday, the subcommittee pledged to "turn over to the Justice Department or to local prosecutors any evidence that a federal or local crime may have been committed."

Despite the opposition of House leaders, Representative William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the full committee, pledged his support of the investigation, including the requested appointment of James Hamilton as special counsel and the issuance of subpoenas "when warranted."

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Beijing Sees Progress In U.S. Nuclear Talks

United Press International

BEIJING — China said Friday that negotiations for a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States had made "good progress" and would resume in the near future.

The statement was made by the official Xinhua news agency in a report on talks in Washington between U.S. and Chinese officials.

The talks, aimed at reaching an agreement that would allow U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China for the first time, ended Thursday.

"Good progress has been made," Xinhua said, adding that it was "agreed that further talks will be held soon."

U.S. companies are barred from selling China nuclear technology because of Beijing's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

China Condemns Kidnapper

BEIJING — One man has been sentenced to death and 37 others jailed or sent to labor camps for abducting and selling more than 150 women and killing some of their relatives, the Chinese People's Daily reported Friday. The Chinese press has frequently reported cases of young women being abducted and sold.

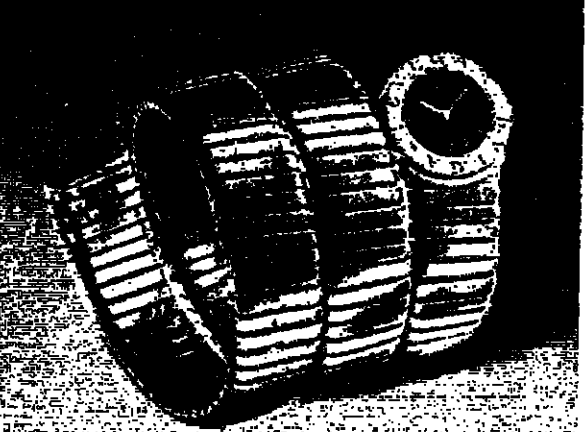
Treaty or permit on-site inspections of its future nuclear plants.

China, which has nuclear weapons, is a major vendor of nuclear materials on the world market and is suspected by the United States of having supplied enriched uranium to South Africa through private parties.

In the latest talks, the Chinese were believed to have given the United States assurances that Beijing would tighten its nuclear export control policies.

Mr. Zhao said he had accepted President Ronald Reagan's invitation on several occasions. But because of tensions between the two countries, the visit was thought to be delayed or scrapped completely.

Now, the sources say, the dates for the visit are expected to depend on the success of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger's visit to China in late September. Mr. Weinberger is expected to discuss sales to China of dual-use high technology with military applications and to try to revive the China-U.S. strategic relationship.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Death Penalty

The British Parliament has decided by a surprisingly large margin not to restore the death penalty. Murder rates in Britain are minuscule compared to those in the United States, but an increase in terrorism, particularly in Northern Ireland, has been responsible for a rise in public opinion favoring the ultimate punishment. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher advocates a restoration of the death penalty, but perhaps realizing that her large majority would not hold on this question, freed party members to vote their conscience. This they did.

A week ago The Economist of London reminded readers that capital punishment was accepted in only three of the large, white-ruled countries of the world — South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States. That article reminded us of the embarrassing company the United States keeps on the question and surely had an impact on the legislators to whom it was directed.

The interesting aspect of this story is less the reaffirmation of a policy that is, after all, 20 years old, than the focus on terrorism and what to do about it. Many Conservatives, and the Rev. Ian Paisley, a Northern member of Parliament from Northern Ireland, argued that only the sanction of the rope would stop the religiously motivated violence in the islands. Others, including John Hume, the Roman Catholic MP from Northern Ireland, saw a more complicated scenario and cautioned

that terrorists, especially the IRA, would welcome the return of capital punishment as a means of dramatizing their cause.

Many warned that the IRA would attempt to inflame public opinion on the eve of the vote in order to sway legislators, and, sure enough, shortly before the debate began, terrorists blew up a convoy of jeeps, killing four members of the Ulster Defense Regiment. The Parliament was not provoked.

Some political terrorists prefer martyrdom to long prison sentences. Ten IRA prisoners who starved themselves to death two years ago were heroes to their followers and the center of world attention for many weeks. By allowing them to die, the British may have opened themselves to criticism. But that reaction was mild compared with the impact that would follow a legally sanctioned execution by British authorities on Northern Irish soil.

Erecting a scaffold to hang murderers who claim they have a political cause would, according to Catholics like Mr. Hume who oppose the IRA, be playing directly into the hands of the terrorists. His wise advice was persuasive at Westminster. So were the broader arguments against capital punishment, which apply in the United States as well as in Britain. How much longer do Americans want to remain in the same category as South Africa and the Soviet Union when it comes to this most basic of human rights?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Appeasing India

On his recent visit to India, Secretary of State George Shultz brought a gift, a guarantee of parts to repair the radiation-leaking nuclear reactors at Tarapur. It was not only a gift but a giveaway: It would be the main U.S. leverage over a country that has already exploded one atomic device by flouting nuclear safeguards and apparently intends to do it again.

India violated a contract governing the use of American-supplied heavy water to produce the materials for its atomic explosion in 1974. That folly precipitated a costly nuclear competition with Pakistan. Whether or not to maintain a lead over its rival, India seems headed for a second underground test, as judged by satellite photos that show a large shaft being dug in the Rajasthan desert.

India's two General Electric reactors at Tarapur are subject to inspection, but other of its facilities are not. A 1963 agreement stipulates that spent fuel from these reactors shall be reprocessed — a step that lets the genie out of the bottle by yielding weapon-usable plutonium — only with American consent. Nonetheless, the Indians now contend they can do what they like with the fuel after the agreement expires in 1993.

The 200 tons of spent fuel that have accumulated at Tarapur have proved wonderfully effective for blackmailing the United States. For fear of giving India a pretext for breaking the 1963 agreement, President Jimmy Carter agreed in 1980 to supply more uranium. A second loan was promised if India would agree to open all its facilities to inspection. The Indians ate the carrot and spurned the stick.

The Reagan administration pursued the pol-

icy of nuclear appeasement with new intensity. When India needed a second load of uranium, the administration arranged to have France be the supplier, rather than seek a waiver from Congress to have the United States provide it.

Spare parts to fix the leak in the Tarapur reactors should have been conditioned on India's agreeing to full-scope inspection. Instead, the administration plans to provide the parts without strings, either from shut-down reactors in Europe or directly. That is triply folly.

First, the Tarapur reactors could not now be licensed to operate in the United States. On safety grounds the Indians should be helped to shut them down, not keep them running. Second, running Tarapur allows India to accumulate more spent fuel and increase its leverage. Third, for the United States to reward a violator of contracts would puncture the hope of holding the line against other countries eager to acquire nuclear weaponry.

The administration vows to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but its malleability only encourages the pressures to which it has just yielded. Mr. Shultz's appeasement has bought not gratitude but a new flurry of contemptuous threats. The chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission last week announced he might have to start reprocessing the spent fuel because the reactors' storage pools are full.

Unswerving efforts to make India accept full-scope inspection would at least command respect. At best, they would help save India and Pakistan from a mad pursuit, and the world from its perils.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Industrial Policies

In all the excited talk in America about industrial policy, there is little notice of other countries' experience. Yet most of the other developed countries have experimented with it repeatedly during the past generation, and they have learned a lot.

The American promoters of industrial policy usually begin with a rather romantic description of its success in Japan. But industrial planning is only one explanation among many for Japan's extraordinary growth. A more important one is the national practice of holding down the standard of living to favor economic development. The governments of Western Europe have been working in political and cultural traditions much closer to those of the United States. In those countries it is difficult to find much reason to think that, in the turbulent 1970s and early 1980s, industrial planning has helped much. On balance, the evidence suggests that it may actually have been harmful in its diversion of money into declining industries and its tendency to postpone necessary adjustments.

Of the four largest European economies, the one that has relied least on industrial policy — West Germany's — has emerged the strongest. Of the four, West Germany is also the most competitive in the high technologies. Industrial policy is evidently not quite a sure formula for technical superiority.

The other three leading European economic

powers — France, Britain and Italy — have shown the world a lot about industrial policy. Particularly in France it has had some interesting successes over the years. But it always favors large enterprises, which can respond most quickly to the daily requirements of the government bureaucracies.

The biggest companies also provide the largest numbers of jobs. For all the brave talk about picking winners, industrial policy usually means, sooner or later, government subsidies to protect jobs in stagnant or failing companies. The planning process itself makes a political issue of every hard choice between preserving employment and raising productivity. The more highly political the decisions become, the longer they are delayed. Plants are not closed when they become obsolete and unprofitable, but, as in the European steel industry in recent years, when the subsidies finally become insupportable.

The U.S. Congress is now thinking seriously about industrial policy, and draft bills are beginning to circulate. It is a highly appealing idea at first glance to use the government's authority to steer labor and investment into the fields of highest hope. But before it goes any further, Congress might usefully take a careful look at the way things have actually worked out in the countries that have tried to put that appealing idea into practice.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why a Missile Accord Would Benefit Both Leaders

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If Ronald Reagan wants to ensure his re-election in 1984, his best policy would be an agreement with Moscow to limit deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. That is the major reason that political circumstances seem to be moving the superpowers toward such an accord, the gloom of arms experts notwithstanding.

For Yuri Andropov, it would achieve the urgent Soviet goal of preventing the planned NATO deployment in West Germany of 108 Pershing-2 missiles, which can reach Russian soil in less than 10 minutes.

For the NATO allies, a European missile agreement would reduce public fears and the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles pointed at their territory.

For Mr. Reagan, an arms control success would largely destroy his warmonger image and give him the kind of solid foreign policy accomplishment that does not otherwise appear available. As Richard Nixon demonstrated with the SALT-1 accord in 1972, such achievements yield presidential "status" — perhaps an incumbent's greatest asset.

An arms agreement would disarm Democratic opponents on what would otherwise be a powerful campaign issue. It would head off the public demonstrations, in the United

States and in Europe, that would be evoked by the planned NATO deployment. It might even clear the track toward a larger agreement in the deadlocked arms reduction talks.

Mr. Reagan has shown himself flexible enough to take advantage of such an opportunity, despite the likely opposition of his hard-line supporters. A faltering economic recovery, an unpopular Central American policy, the outspoken opposition of women and blacks — all could make an arms control agreement attractive.

Moreover, the stage is set. Moscow has made clear its desire to stop Pershing-2 deployment; yet, construction on the missile sites is to begin in December. The British and West German elections, together with other Western political developments, should have convinced the Russians that deployment will proceed if no agreement is reached. But the fact that the North Atlantic alliance — most recently Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany — have indicated their preference for settlement over deployment. Both Moscow and Washington have offered major concessions, and the rough outlines of an agreement have been discussed by their nego-

tiators in Geneva. Mr. Kohl left Moscow persuaded that Mr. Andropov was prepared eventually to modify his position.

Mr. Reagan, considering the ball to be in Moscow's court and aided by the approach of the NATO deployment date, is properly waiting for a Soviet move. If one doesn't develop, he could instruct Paul Nitze, his negotiator in Geneva, to reopen the question of dropping Pershing-2 deployment in return for a reduction in SS-20 deployment. That wouldn't be giving up much, since NATO could probably still deploy some slower U.S. cruise missiles, and the West would still have all the nuclear weapons in Europe that it has considered sufficient since the early 1960s.

The Russians, of course, are by no means ignorant of American politics. They know an agreement would be of great political assistance to Mr. Reagan next year; so why should they help re-elect the architect of a huge military buildup, a man who calls their country "an evil empire"?

First, they have to consider the real possibility that Mr. Reagan might be re-elected without an arms control treaty. In that event, they would face a probably implacable

president with four more years in office, who could not run again, and who would thus be far less likely to join into agreement.

Second, suppose that by refusing to enter an agreement the Russians did help to defeat Mr. Reagan. Despite campaign promises, could they be sure that the new Democratic president would make a deal that his hard-line predecessor had refused to make?

Considering the example of Jimmy Carter and SALT-2, could they be confident that a Democratic president could get such a treaty ratified by a Senate that might still be Republican-dominated?

Against such uncertainties, Mr. Andropov might well reason that by striking a deal with Mr. Reagan, he could at least count upon the president to get the treaty ratified by the Senate and thus keep the Pershing-2s out of Europe. A hard in the hand, it is well known in the Soviet Union, is worth two in the bush.

As for re-electing Mr. Reagan, would he be more or less hostile after making a first agreement with Moscow? Would he be more or less likely to move on to more far-reaching accords of benefit to both sides? The more Mr. Andropov ponders these questions, the better Mr. Reagan may look as a treaty partner.

The New York Times.

Signs of a Soviet Thaw?

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — They are only straw in the wind, but they may suggest that Yuri Andropov is preparing for a thaw in relations with Ronald Reagan.

Item: For five years, several members of a Pentecostal family took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow pleading to be allowed to emigrate so they could freely practice their religion. After President Reagan intervened, recently they were allowed to leave.

Item: For two years, the Western nations have been laboring unsuccessfully to get the Russians to broaden their human rights pledges under the Helsinki formula. Suddenly, after rejecting a Spanish compromise, the Soviet delegation has reversed itself, and an agreement seems certain.

Item: For 10 years, the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks have been grinding on with neither side able even to agree how many troops each had. Now, just as the United States was working up a pro-

posal to leapfrog this issue by focusing instead on ways to verify how many troops remained in Europe after a reduction, the Russians have made such a proposal.

Item: The Russians have indicated they plan to let some dissidents emigrate before year's end.

Item: Mr. Andropov apparently hinted to Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he was prepared to try to negotiate a second focusing first on missiles alone, as the West wants, and not on fighter-bombers.

Item: Sergei Akhromeev, a top Soviet military official, hinted that the United States should try reviving last summer's "walk in the woods" missile proposal.

In the Soviet Union such people as Marshal Akhromeev don't shoot from the hip. The Russians may want to show a willingness to be conciliatory. Or perhaps Mr. Andropov has studied the American political scene and decided that a spring summit might be useful.

The Boston Globe.



Just how cold is it, Helmut?

The Superpowers Should Steer Around Chad's Shifting Sands

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Government forces in Chad are advancing again. It looks as though the latest effort by Colonel Moubarik Qaddafi of Libya to install his client in the strategic country to the south is being rebuffed.

But there is no reason to think it will settle anything. People in Chad shift like desert sand dunes. The main difference is that the United States and the Soviet Union are edging closer to involvement in another African morass, when they ought to be backing away.

The story of Chad is hopelessly tangled. It is believed to have uranium and oil, which make it tempting. More important is its position straddling sub-Saharan Africa and the north and the fears that Colonel Qaddafi's ambition to lead a great Islamic empire have provoked throughout

the region. The Libyan leader has a lot of money and arms and no scruples, so all the fragile regimes around the continent feel threatened.

The moderate French-speaking leaders in Africa are pleading with President François Mitterrand to intervene more actively. The United States supports the massive French airlift of weapons to Chad and would no doubt be pleased if French troops were dispatched.

Primarily for domestic political and economic reasons, Mr. Mitterrand has refused, although he has been warned of the risk that without French troops there, the bulk of the supplies he is sending might be captured by the other side.

That is what happened last year

when Goukouni Oueddei, now the Libyan-backed rebel, was defending the capital, Njamena, against Hissène Habré, now the established president. Mr. Habré won, and is France's man this time around. But that is only the latest twist. Both of them have been clients of Colonel Qaddafi at one time or another.

The real split in Chad is between the Arab north and the black south, long the prey of Arab slavers. When the French colonized the area early in this century, they stitched the two parts together, but it didn't add up to a nation. Colonel Wadai Kamougue, the black Southern leader, has switched sides like the rest. At the moment, he is with the rebels.

The only African leader willing to

send soldiers is Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre. The troops he sent are Israeli-trained. They seem to have turned the tide for now.

Meanwhile, reliable Israeli sources say the finance minister of the Central African Republic, to the south of Chad, has just made a secret trip to Israel offering to recognize that nation's government in exchange for some Israeli military muscle. There is good reason to believe that Central Africa, which once received a sizable Israeli development team, previously broke relations with Israel in return for money from Colonel Qaddafi.

The Israeli press these days is replete with warnings to its government not to let itself be drawn into the role of gadabout to quagmire African re-

gimes. That was the idea of Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, part of the "strategic consensus" notion he was working out with the United States to draw up a line against Soviet penetration in Africa.

The current U.S. position is not clear. State Department experts are recommending holding back, according to reports from the region. Even the current Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, is said to consider the Sharon plan wild and to realize that Africa's instability cannot be contained in an East-West straitjacket.

Meanwhile, there have been unproven reports that East Germans as well as East Bloc-trained Libyan military experts are with the Queddei forces. Moscow has gone further than before with hypocritical but obvious public warnings about blocking the drive to overthrow Chad's government.

Tass said the "serious aggravation" in Chad created by the French airlift "would have consequences for peace in Africa and the world. It said the Western powers were trying to make Chad a 'new battlefield' against the independence and liberty of African peoples. . . . The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the escalation of imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Chad."

All this is only a brief, incomplete summary of the mess. There are no good guys versus bad guys. There are a lot of people who have been suffering from a generation-long civil war in Chad. That is not to say they would all go home and live in serenity if they were left to themselves.

But there would not be so much killing if the rivals were not supplied with ever more sophisticated arms for reasons that have nothing to do with their own lives and hopes. There are areas of turbulence that have nothing to do with East-West hostility.

It is no more in Moscow's interests than in Washington's to be dragged by proxy into a generation-long civil war in Chad. That is not to say the White House should find a way to let the Kremlin know that it won't press its friends to escalate if the Russians don't.

The New York Times.

65 and Still in Jail: Reflections on Nelson Mandela

By Denis Herstein

LONDON — When Nelson Mandela, Africa's best-known political prisoner, reflects on his 65th birthday on Monday, he will have cause both for concern and for satisfaction. The good news, for him, is the recent success of his African National Congress in its burgeoning guerrilla war against the South African regime. The bad news is that his prospects of getting out of prison alive are receding. For few people see the citadel of white military-industrial power being toppled even before the end of the century.

At the 1964 Rivonia trial, which imprisoned him and much of the ANC leadership for life, Mr. Mandela said in his defense: "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

In South Africa, a life sentence for a political prisoner is what it says. There is no remission for good behavior, though the sick have been allowed to die outside to avoid substandard treatment to the government. Escape would be less difficult now that Mr. Mandela is in Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town — no one had ever gotten away from Robben Island prison, his home for 18 years until he was moved to the mainland a year ago. But Pollsmoor is in the heart of white suburbia, barely a mile from the heavily guarded suburban headquarters of the South African naval command.

A chilling, if unlikely, prospect is that he could be killed in prison by warders or special branch officers, angered at the activities of the ANC's military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), of which he was the first commander-in-chief. The black leader Steven Biko was killed in 1977, for much less.

But it is unrealistic to expect that a time will come when Pretoria considers Mr. Mandela more of a danger in prison than out. He has vowed never to leave South Africa, even if banished to a black baumstam like the Transkei, where he spent his childhood as a member of the royal house of the Tembue (and which he left to avoid tribalism and an arranged marriage). So, unless Pretoria really has its back to the wall and is forced to negotiate with Mr. Mandela, he stays in prison.

Where, like it or not, his very pro-

sece contributes as much to his movement's cause as do its freedom fighters. For Mr. Mandela symbolizes black resistance to apartheid; he has won admirers among Communists, moderates and liberal conservatives — provided they are not trading with South Africa.

Ungogo gave him, along with King Juan Carlos of Spain, its Simon Bolivar Award. The Yorkshire city of Hull has renamed a garden after Mr. Mandela; in it is a statue of the city's greatest son, the slave emancipator William Wilberforce.

In South Africa, his name transcends ideologies and races. He cannot be quoted in press or on radio or television, his photo can only be published with the express permission of the justice minister, yet whites follow his movements with repugnance.

On Robben Island he influenced hundreds of young political prisoners, many who at first were opposed to the ANC. There are reports of Afrikaner warders jumping to their

feet when the black leader walked into a room, of some even being swayed by his opinions. At a reasonably healthy 65, he remains a burly, good-looking man, with a baritone voice to match his regal bearing.

A link to the outside is his glamorous wife, Winnie, whose long periods of imprisonment without trial, beatings and now banishment to a remote corner of the country have brought world sympathy. It is an irresistible combination — the handsome freedom fighter and his irrepressible wife. White South Africa cannot match it.

Yet where does he stand politically? The ANC has become more radical in the years Mr. Mandela has been in prison. The hardship of exile, the tough response of the whites and the fact that only Communist countries will supply arms and training, all explain that drift. In 1969, the ANC opened its doors to other races. Since then, the small but hard-line South African Communist Party (outlawed,

like the ANC) has played an influential role. Mr. Mandela is no Communist, though he welcomes their help, as did Britain and the United States when they fought Hitler.

Mr. Mandela was once an advocate of "Westminster-style government," but since then the British model has failed in most of the old colonies. Ruth Mpanah, the London head of the ANC and once secretary to Mr. Mandela and Oliver Tambo (now ANC president-general) when they were attorneys in Johannesburg, said: "Nelson will be the first to admit that a lot has changed. But when we take over, the people will decide on the form of government."

For 50 years, the African National Congress tried to win equality by peaceful means. Only after it was banned in 1961 did it opt for subversion. Mr. Mandela's vision on recent ANC attacks in which innocent blacks and whites have been killed are not known. For he is in prison and his public voice is silent.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Soviet Jews

Regarding "Soviet Anti-Semitism" (Letters, July 11):

I am writing because many of us are aware, as we were during the Holocaust, of what is happening to the Soviet Jews, and many of us are not making our voices heard in protest. Surely all who value freedom and who care for human beings must join in protesting, with Rita Eker and Margaret Rigal.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER, Zurich.

Understanding Asia

Regarding "Asia Has Confucius to Thank" (ITT, July 5):

Your readers deserve more intelligent commentary on Asia than that contained in Joseph Kraft's editorial. I find it impossible to understand how Mr. Kraft can rationally make a case for Confucianism as the driving force behind a Japanese-style economic miracle throughout the region.

Force of the countries cited by Mr. Kraft to support the theory, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, never adopted the Confu-

cian ethical system and tended to dislike and distrust resident Chinese ("Confucian") minorities rather than emulate them. In their varying blends of indigenous institutions and foreign influences, they differ as much from Confucian-inspired Japan, South Korea and Taiwan as does the United States.

While Chinese do dominate the economic lives of these countries, Confucianism has not caused Japanese-style economic miracles to proliferate; the economies of all four rely primarily on commodities exports. Wages remain low not because people few to some Confucian ideal but because most of them are poor and have limited job possibilities.

Finally, all four countries have governments controlled by people of indigenous backgrounds. Similarities in style between Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines or Suharto of Indonesia and a classical Confucian ruler logically do not make either man a Confucian ruler.

Hoag Kong, which Mr. Kraft also mentions, owes its existence and economic dynamism more to the profit motive, laissez-faire capitalism, favorable tax status and stable British

rule than to any of the relationships codified by Confucius. And Singapore has a Confucian leader and population, but also has sizable Indian and Malay populations contributing to its economic miracle.

ELIZABETH J.K. HOUGHTON, Tokyo.

Britain and the Bomb

Regarding "Britain's Anti-Nuclear Drive Losing Momentum" (ITT, June 20) by Peter Ocaso:

Monsieur Bruce Kent, who is quoted in this article, noticed the "slightly fewer" votes for the Conservative Party in the recent British election. He conveniently ignored the collapse in support for the Labor Party after its espousal of unilateral nuclear disarmament. The alliance of the Social Democrats and the Liberals was the net gainer in votes and is committed to maintaining NATO's nuclear deterrent.

The election result clearly demonstrated that the British people are neither naive nor stupid and are overwhelmingly opposed to the unilateral nuclear suicide advocated by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

I for one shall feel a lot safer when those cruise and Trident missiles are in place here.

J.M. SMULAND, Winchester, England.

On "Debate-Gate"

Regarding "The Purlined Paper: Much Ado Yet to Come" (ITT, July 12):

May the U.S. press beware when it swallows politically tainted bait. The continuation can spread further than the public it waits in turn. American prestige cannot nationally or internationally survive another Watergate episode.

Reports such as those on "debatgate" risk killing the public's faith in our Western ideals.

CHARLES SEDITA, Paris.

Yes, some people will be fooled, but the majority is humorously reading the headlines — and then turning to the financial section to see what new highs the dollar and the Dow Jones have reached!

CHARLES OCHS, Paris.

FROM OUR JULY 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The French Wait on Wright

LE MANS, France — Wilbur Wright is going steadily ahead with the adjustment of his aeroplane in the Léon Bollée automobile factory at Le Mans, hurrying nothing and viewing with absolute calm the impatience manifested by aeronauts everywhere to know the results of his trial. If Mr. Wright cared to let mechanics aid him help, each wire is adjusted by his own hand, so that he knows where it is and exactly how it is fixed. In France considerable sums of money are being staked for or against the success of the machine. All bets take it for granted that a comparatively small-power motor will be utilized and that a flight in wind can be accomplished, as Mr. Wright claims.

1933: Gandhi Is Granted Powers

BOMBAY — The Indian Congress today conferred full powers on Mahatma Gandhi to discuss all outstanding questions with the viceroy, and left him to decide as to what in his judgment constitutes "an honorable settlement" as the condition of the cessation of the civil disobedience campaign. Gandhi has already written to the viceroy, Lord Willingdon, requesting an interview. It is not known yet whether he will grant Gandhi's request, but the general opinion is that he will refuse, since Gandhi is already engaged in planning a more intense civil disobedience campaign. It is recalled that Gandhi was released from prison last month on condition that he would cease his campaign activities.

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Nicaraguan Rebels Say New Aid Allows Them To Resume Campaign

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The forces of Edén Pastora Gómez, bolstered by newly acquired aid from within Latin America, are resuming fighting against the government of Nicaragua, according to leaders of the rebel forces here.

"We are planning a few surprises for the celebration next week," Alfonso Robelo, said in an interview here Wednesday. Mr. Robelo, an exiled former member of the ruling Sandinista junta who is now allied with Mr. Pastora's Costa Rican-based armed opposition, was referring to the commemoration on July 19 of the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza.

The strength of the Costa Rican based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance is hard to measure, according to Nicaraguan exiles and foreign diplomats here. Mr. Robelo said the force led by Mr. Pastora went into Nicaragua in May with 380 people in arms.

He added that, to the surprise of the alliance, which was equipped with the money and materials to support only a small increase in that number, hundreds turned up to join the rebel force, which he says now numbers 2,200.

Diplomats in Costa Rica are inclined to give a figure more in the hundreds than in the thousands. They add that the Pastora forces, expecting to attract Nicaraguan Army and militia defectors with their arms, seem to have attracted more unhappy peasants instead.

Mr. Robelo said that it was the rush of support that bankrupted the force and caused Mr. Pastora to say last month that he was temporarily withdrawing from the field. Mr. Robelo said Mr. Pastora never intended to give up the battle, only to postpone it until aid could be found. That aid, Mr. Robelo added, was now coming from sources in Latin America that he did not name.

"We were not abandoning the fighting," he said. "We never wanted to give that image. We were broke."

At Mr. Pastora's headquarters here, a spokesman said the fighting had resumed in Nicaragua after a short pause.

Mr. Robelo said that the anti-Sandinista organizations based in Costa Rica would not be averse to working more closely with a larger armed force harassing the Nicaraguan Army from bases in Honduras.

"There will never be an amalgamation of our forces," Mr. Robelo said. "But we would like to see a coordination, a cooperation. If the Nicaraguan Democratic Force would clean up its military general staff, which is still 100 percent officers of the National Guard of Somoza, then we can see the way clear to cooperate with them."

What concerns the Nicaraguans in Costa Rica, Mr. Robelo said, is the fear of a return to control of the

same forces the revolution overthrew.

The anti-Sandinista organizations in Costa Rica — Mr. Pastora's Sandinista Revolutionary Front; Mr. Robelo's Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a political party, and the Sandinista Union of Misticos, Sumos and Ramas, an Indian group led by Brooklyn Rivera and known by its Spanish acronym Mistrasata — work together in a coordinating body called the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, with headquarters in San Jose.

"We are revolutionaries, but we are not *contras*," Mr. Robelo said, using the term most frequently applied to the Honduras-based rebels. "We are with the original concept of the Nicaraguan revolution. But we are democrats."

The very visible presence of the revolutionary front here and its military activities along the Nicaragua border have so far not provoked the kind of opposition in Costa Rica that the presence of the guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force have kindled in Honduras.

But the potential for violence was brought home to Costa Rica when a bomb possibly intended for Mr. Robelo went off prematurely in a parked car on June 29, killing the Nicaraguan national carrying it and wounding his companion. The Nicaraguans had made an appointment for that morning with Mr. Robelo's office.

The Costa Rican government has not protested formally, since the case is still under investigation and guilt has not been determined. But Nicaragua this week replaced its ambassador.

According to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, the anti-Sandinista rebels operating now control about 2,100 square miles (about 5,400 square kilometers) of Nicaraguan territory.

"I must tell you, the area we control has no real population," Mr. Robelo said. "It is jungle. But it is an area ideal for guerrilla warfare."

He said that Mr. Pastora, a revolutionary hero known as Commander Zero before he broke with the Sandinista leadership, had recently attempted to take the port of San Juan del Norte, but that the Nicaraguan Army had flown in 600 troops by helicopter, who held the town. San Juan remains one of the guerrillas' objectives, Mr. Robelo said.

Among the thousands of Nicaraguans in Costa Rica, there are no reliable estimates of how many would number themselves among the supporters of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

"Before they overthrow Somoza, people used to say: anything is better than Somoza," one exile said. "I tried to tell them then, but everything is necessarily better than Somoza."

"But we all went along with the revolution. Now I want to know more about Robelo's program before I decide," he added.

Zec, British Cartoonist Of World War II, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Philip Zec, 73, a political cartoonist who depicted the ordinary Briton's will to win World War II, died Thursday.

Zec, a Russian immigrant, had been blind for the past two and a half years.

He was famous for a cartoon in the Daily Mirror in March 1942, when German submarines were creating havoc for British shipping. The cartoon showed a British sailor from a torpedoed ship clinging to a life raft in the ocean. The caption read: "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny — official."

The government said it was subversive, and Churchill was enraged. The home secretary, Herbert Morrison, summoned the executives of the newspaper and told them the cartoon was "plainly meant to put seamen not to go to sea to put money in the pockets of the petrol owners."

Zec, a socialist, was shocked by the government's interpretation. He insisted it was intended to point out that imported gasoline people used — and sometimes wasted — cost lives as well as money. At the end of the war he got an apology from Mr. Morrison.

In 1945, at the end of the fighting in Europe, a Zec cartoon was hailed as a masterpiece.

DEATH NOTICE
With the deepest regret we announce the death of
Miss STRAHER WISMAK
Widow of HENRI WISMAK
and of COME EDWARD WISMAK
on 10 July 1983, in Paris.

A Funeral Service will be held at the Church of St. Joseph's, 50, Avenue Hoche, Paris 17th, on Thursday July 19th, at 3 p.m. followed by the interment in the family grave at Glencove Cemetery LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

DEATH NOTICE
With the deepest regret we announce the death of
HARRY HAYS MORGAN
died July 5, 1983, Pollensa, Mallorca, Spain.

Mrs. Harry Hays Morgan of Pollensa, Mallorca, Mr. & Mrs. Jackson Wyatt Moore and family of Miami, Florida. Viscount Furness of Marigny, Valais, Switzerland.

Private cremation, Geneva 12 July.



Celia Eleanor Quinonez

FBI Holds Guatemalans In Salvadoran's Abduction

United Press International
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — FBI agents arrested a Guatemalan diplomat and her husband Friday and described them as ringleaders in the abduction of the wife of a former Salvadoran ambassador who was rescued Thursday by the FBI.

Dora Lina Caceres, 32, third undersecretary of the Guatemalan delegation to the Organization of American States, and her husband, Juan José Caceres, 44, were arrested at their apartment in suburban Alexandria, Virginia, after President Efraín Rios Montt waived their diplomatic immunity after negotiations with the State Department.

The FBI described the Cacereses as leaders of a band of self-proclaimed guerrillas who abducted Celia Eleanor Quinonez outside her Coral Gables, Florida, home July 8 and demanded payment of a \$1.5-million "war tax." Mrs. Quinonez was rescued when her abductors took her to a public telephone in Washington to phone her husband, Roberto Quinonez. Ten people have since been arrested in the case.

Close Vote Seen in House on Cutoff Of Covert Aid to Nicaraguan Rebels

By Joanne Omang
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Compromise "almost seems impossible" between the Reagan administration and members of Congress determined to cut off covert U.S. aid to rebels against the Nicaraguan government, according to the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

But Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, said Thursday "we don't have the votes as of today" to pass a bill that would halt the CIA-backed aid.

As compromise negotiations continued, the House voted after a brief but bitter debate to hold a four-hour secret session Tuesday to hear classified information on the Central American situation from members of the intelligence committee.

Members of Congress on both sides of the issue agreed that the closed-door discussion would be crucial in deciding the aid question, which is likely to come to a vote the following week.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said he expected "a very close vote" on the bill sponsored by Mr. Zablocki and Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts.

House Democrats earlier held what Mr. O'Neill called a "one-sided" caucus on the issue at the request of 50 Democrats led by William B. Richardson of New Mexico, who said he wanted "the party to take a stand" against secret aid and stand up to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Richardson said that at least 22 town meetings in New Mexico during the July recess and that of 1,632 constituents "not one

of them supported the president."

The administration has said lack of information is behind such lack of support and it has begun an intensive effort to explain to the public what it sees as a growing Communist threat in Central America led by the Soviet Union, Cuba and the leftist Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Republicans urging continuation of covert aid to anti-Sandinista rebels are proposing that the Boland-Zablocki measure be modified to cut off aid only when the Sandinistas certify that their own aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador and elsewhere in the region has stopped.

This idea has become known as "symmetry," and Mr. Zablocki said versions of it are central to the compromise under discussion.

All sides agreed that the position of James C. Wright Jr., a Democrat of Texas who is also the majority leader, could be crucial. William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, senior Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said Mr. Wright is "a key figure" in negotiations because "he is trying to bridge the gap" between the parties.

Mr. Wright said Thursday that talks are continuing with administration officials "to seek some common ground and to narrow our differences."

Thais to Move Cambodian Refugees But Relocation of Border Camps Meets Some Resistance

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Thailand is moving ahead with plans to relocate thousands of Cambodian refugees from settlements on Thai territory to new sites on the Cambodian side of the border despite the reluctance of the refugees and their leaders.

The Thai authorities explain the plans as a measure to improve the security of the refugee settlements controlled by non-Communist resistance groups battling Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

The move also appears to reflect a toughening attitude in Bangkok toward refugees who have been living for years on Thai soil and growing concern about being left with a permanent refugee population.

The relocation plans have met some resistance by refugees, who last month held a protest and petitioned the Thai authorities not to move them. Resistance leaders complain that a new site is particularly prone to malaria and cannot be defended as well by anti-Vietnamese guerrillas.

However, the refugees and resistance leaders reluctantly accepted the proposed relocation after it was made clear to them that the Thai authorities would channel the distribution of international relief aid to the new site and that the refugees would have to move there to get it.

The relocation constitutes the latest strain in relations between the Thai authorities and the anti-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front resistance group led by Son Sann. According to leaders of the front, it is not the first time the Thais have used their control over distribution of food aid to bring the group into line.

The relocation had been expected to start Tuesday with the busing of refugees from a border camp of 25,000 inhabitants at Prey Chan to a new site 40 kilometers (24 miles) to the north across the frontier from the Thai village of Samet Chhangan. However, the move was postponed because heavy rains made the new site difficult to reach, relief officials said.

About 1,200 Cambodians from Prey Chan went to the new site last week to begin preparing it for settlement, the officials said. They said they expected the relocation to take place within about a month.

lement, the officials said. They said they expected the relocation to take place within about a month.

The refugees moved to Prey Chan after their border camp of Nong Chan was overrun by Vietnamese troops in January. The Prey Chan site is about a kilometer south of the border settlement of Nong Samet, whose 50,000 inhabitants are under the control of a different faction of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The Thai authorities plan eventually to move the vast Nong Samet settlement 3 kilometers east to put it on Cambodian soil, officials disclosed last week. A senior official of the Thai Supreme Command acknowledged publicly for the first time that the settlement actually was inside Thailand. It previously had been described as straddling the ill-defined border.

The location of the camps is an important factor in the Thai government's denials of repeated Vietnamese allegations that Thai-

land harbors Cambodian "reactionary forces" as well as Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh.

Besides this political aspect, a major Thai motive in relocating the camps is believed to be fears that a Vietnamese attack on the conglomeration of Nong Samet and Prey Chan, with a combined population of about 75,000, would cause a huge and unmanageable exodus of refugees into Thailand.

For their part, leaders of Son Sann's front fear that spreading the settlements out too much would stretch their forces thin and make the camps harder to defend.

Another reason for their reluctance to move is the development by the Prey Chan resistance leader, Chen Chut, and his followers of a lucrative black-market trade in that sector of the border.

The Thai government appears to be growing increasingly weary of the refugee problem.

In a speech July 7 to a refugee conference in Bangkok, the head of Thailand's national security council, Prasong Soontari, said the country has nearly 158,000 Indo-Chinese displaced persons in addition to the 300,000 Cambodians living along the Thai-Cambodian border.

He expressed concern about a sharp drop in the number of Indo-Chinese refugees leaving Thailand for resettlement abroad and accused the West of hypocrisy by holding the Thais to a "humanitarian principle" on refugees while applying a "non-immigration principle" to their own admissions.

In Washington, meanwhile, the administration is preparing new guidelines to assist immigration officers in determining who qualifies as refugees. This would mean more complete information on conditions in the applicant's country of origin and the likelihood of persecution there, officials said.

However, they cautioned that this would not necessarily mean increased admissions of Indo-Chinese to the United States.

The limit for Southeast Asian refugees this year is 64,000, but the U.S. authorities have been taking in fewer and the final figure for the year is expected to be closer to 40,000.

Russian Caviar Losing Out to Power Stations

Reuters

MOSCOW — Hydroelectric power stations being built on the Volga River have drastically reduced the spawning grounds of the sturgeon, supplier of caviar, one of the Soviet Union's delicacies, a newspaper said Friday.

Sovetskaya Rossiya said the sturgeon had lost 85 percent of its natural spawning grounds since work began on several power plants along the Volga, which empties into the Caspian Sea.

"Sharp fluctuations in the water level of the river, caused by work on hydroelectric power stations, brings about the loss of massive quantities of caviar," the paper said.

Although the tonnage of sturgeon has risen, the amount of caviar produced has fallen because the fish find their way barred to places where they spawn.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Liner France' Sale: Buyers for Kitsch

By Souren Melikian

PARIS — France may be running into difficulties but money is not nearly as scarce as economic reports would suggest.

The sale conducted at Drouot by Guy Loudmer showed very much the contrary. Within one day, 248 paintings, tapestries and a few other items ranging from a swimming-pool mosaic to stone-ware figurines netted 8.7 million francs (\$1.12 million). If the auctioneer had been offering great works by

THE ART MARKET

Renoir or Picasso, this might not be impressive. What makes the figure astounding is the nature of the "art" that was sold last Sunday.

Few people have heard of Daniel Delaplane and it is probably best that way. Not even the 188,000 francs paid for his painting titled "Embarking" will propel him into the limelight. But the price raises a question: How could a badly painted piece of 1960s kitsch that looks like a poster of the period transferred to canvas rise so high under present circumstances?

It must be said in fairness to the auctioneer that the advertising campaign was one of the most effective launched in Paris; even though it must have cost him very little — the name of the liner France did the trick. For members of the French middle class, the ship, the last of the great liners in France, was a symbol of grandeur and luxury. They had been deeply stirred when the Arab financier Akram Ojeh, a Syrian-born Saudi businessman, had bought the France, supposedly saving it from the scrapyard. Their hopes had soared higher when Ojeh acquired furniture and decorative objects from the house of Daniel Wildenstein, the Old Master dealer, to furnish it. They sank when the financier decided he did not want the France, sold it to a German charter company, and sent the entire Wildenstein furniture collection to be sold at Monte Carlo by Sotheby's in June 1979 under its new label, "Collection Monsieur Akram Ojeh."

That did not include the "works of art" that had once adorned the France — paintings and tapestries

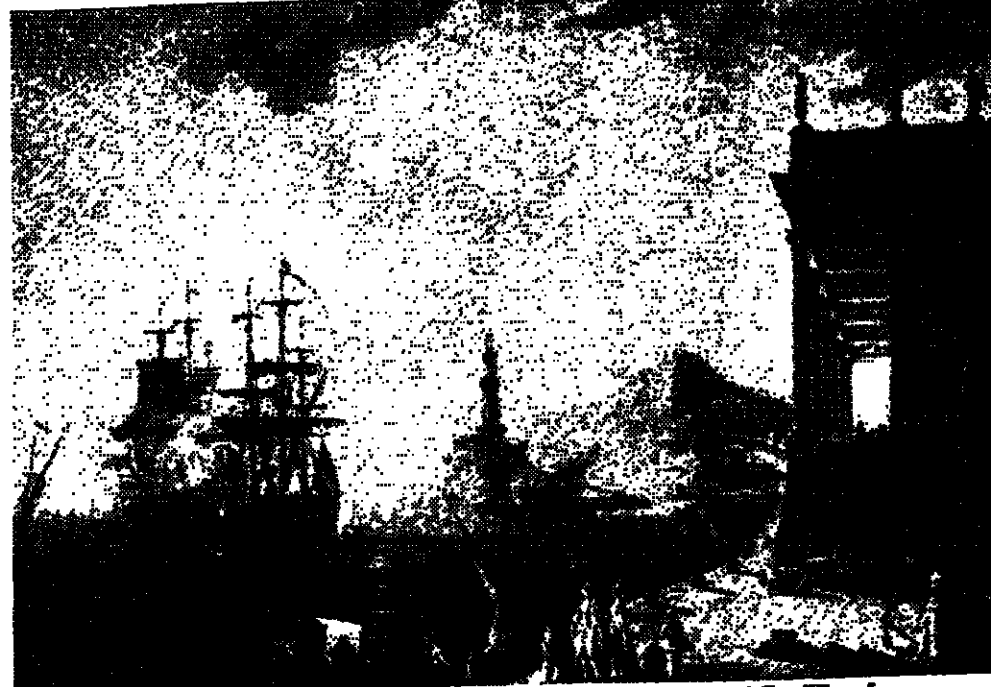
hanging in lounges, bars and staircases. These would have been unsalable in an international setting and there weren't all that many of them anyway. Loudmer's stroke of genius was, first, to enlarge the "France collection" by throwing in more pictures described as coming from "the collections of the Compagnie Générale Maritime" and, secondly, to play up the France motif. A painting of the France looking like a picture postcard was featured on the catalog cover and news about the sale of the "France art collection" was fed at intervals to the media, who drummed it up. Only an hour before the auction was due to start, a commercial radio channel, indirectly controlled by the French government, reminded its listeners that the France sale was scheduled that afternoon.

I cannot remember seeing so many people so obviously unfamiliar with art in general and auctions in particular filling the rooms of Drouot. While Loudmer conducted the sale in the largest available space — two rooms made into one on the first floor — his colleague Hervé Poullain played second fiddle in another room, where the works were shown on a TV screen. Bids taken by Poullain in that room were relayed to Loudmer who kept shouting to an assistant on the telephone "20,000 francs in room 7; I have 22,000 francs; 25,000 francs in room 7," and so forth. The audience, duly impressed, bid politely, doggedly.

People seemed willing to buy anything — at three times the price. A small gouache by Jean-Gabriel Desperges, one of his worst, dated 1922, could have been a sketch for some high-fashion poster — it shows a man wrapped in a big black cape, standing by the top hat as a gust of wind sweeps the deck of the ship. That went up to 23,000 francs. Another gouache of the same vintage did even better at 35,500 francs.

They were followed by still lifes by Paul Elie Gernez, whose Impressionistic style reflects his admiration for Odilon Redon matched with a determination to reach the wealthy tourist circuit. A "Bowl Filled With Flowers" went over 200,000 francs, a feat repeated seconds later with another "Bowl Filled With Flowers."

There was a brief interlude in



Lacroix de Marseille harbor view; a pair sold for more than 1.7 million francs.

which the most plausible paintings, two harbor views by Lacroix de Marseille, were sold for slightly more than 1.7 million francs. Obviously due to decorations set into the paneling of some 18th-century house, they may not be masterpieces but at least they testify to the professional skill of the painter, which is more than can be said about most of the 20th-century paintings offered that day. The Lacroix pair went to a French private buyer. What was perhaps the most interesting work in the sale, and definitely the most valid buy at its price, came next. A mosaic abstract

composition done by Jean Bazaine in 1961, it made 170,000 francs. After that, there was a hull drawn which small pieces were sold, such as a stone-ware figure of a siren by Jean Mayodon, knocked down at 35,000 francs. Then, the audience went berserk. Modern tapestries, never the easiest thing to sell, seemed to set everybody on fire. Marcel Gromaire's view of a city, dated 1940, climbed over 500,000 francs, easily four times the highest price previously paid for a 20th-century tapestry. Falsely naive, woven in intense blues, reds and whites, it can be best characterized

as post-Art Deco kitsch. Another huge tapestry, this time in Abstract Cubist style, "Forest of France," by Camille Hilaire, seemed almost reasonable in comparison at close to 280,000 francs.

For the first time, the auction system had reached out to a vast public hitherto unfamiliar with it and clearly imbued with its own notion of what art is about. Nationalistic nostalgia may have partly accounted for its presence but hardly for its willingness to foot the bill. The sale demonstrated the unsuspected strength of the buyers' market in France.

The Variety of Francis Picabia

By Rona Dobson

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Picabia is one of those attractive, rumbustious figures in art history who keep thrusting back onto the stage however often they get firmly relegated to the wings. His engulping enthusiasms kept him deftly switching attitudes and styles throughout most of his life but despite all the traveling and the joking and the coquetish existence art remained the focal point of his life.

Art never had to provide Picabia with any of the necessities or even the luxuries of life, except for a brief period when he fled Paris before the Nazi invasion and settled in the south of France, where he had to sell his yacht and grand villa and paint to live. His work during that time was mediocre pictures painted to please, others rather than himself. The four from this period that are now at Brussels — part of the Francis Picabia retrospective ever done in Belgium — are conventional attempts at alluring female nudes, magazine illustrations a giant step away from his days of dedicated Dada satire.

The Museum of Ixelles exhibition shows work from all of Picabia's varied phases, the bad along with the good, to provide a clear overview of a complex oeuvre. The paintings, drawings, manuscripts and documents, from private collections and galleries, form a reasonable, coherent assembly that brings Picabia startlingly to life as an ebullient character who did nothing by halves.

Born in 1879 into a wealthy family, to an aristocratic Spanish father and a mother from the French *haute bourgeoisie* who died when he was young, Francis Picabia lived in Paris in a very male environment from the age of 8, in the care of his father, bachelor uncle and grandfather. Later he set out to make up for those years without female companionship. Photographs show him, chunkily handsome with wide shoulders and a large head, dressed as a nanny for an adult Bal des Canailles, in blackface for a Bal des Canailles, beefy torso on display at a Cannes beach. The lifelong financial cushion provided by inherited money left him free to explore any avenue in art or life. In New York as a "refugee" from World War I he threw himself happily into the Dada movement.

Living in Paris, with French na-



Picabia's "Optophone" is on show in Brussels.

tionality, he had been called up and put into uniform; a sardonic little sketch of Le Soldat Picabia by Georges de Zayas, done in 1915, gave him a typical unsoldierly slouch, stomach tending to bulge even then, army cap a concoction of crosses. Family clout spared him any active service and moved him out of the conflict area to the United States. Till then he had been painting machine works; some of these early works can be seen in Brussels, impressively less mechanical apparatus accomplishing strictly nothing.

The notion of nothing appealed to him and Picabia adopted Dada with fervor, producing poems and manifestos, paintings and drawings mocking the established art world. Cocteau drew his most ferocious scorn; possibly a grain of jealousy lurked beneath the diatribes. Today the literary output has yellowed into nebulosity, rancorous nonsense for the most part, but it must have seemed insensate, and insensitive, in a country recovering from a fearsome war, especially when preached by a young man insulated from the sordid business of making ends meet.

Drawings exhibited from his Dada period include the notorious "Holy Virgin," scandalous in its time (1920) but seeming an innocent abstraction in the light of today's taste. Together with the collection of letters, labored epigrams ("Many artists devote their time to their paintings; I wonder why these people like bad company so much") and manifestos,

they form a concise, fascinating chunk of art history.

But Picabia had art in his bones, and finally turned against Dadaism with as much force and invective as he had used in its favor. His series of "Transparencies" followed, each a linear maze forming images superimposed on images that require careful disentangling. Myriad figures, birds, flowers overlay a human head, which in turn overlays a body in motion. The serenity of two faces cheek to cheek atop a woman's body in a rocking chair is sharply undermined by a darker, menacing head and threatening hands from nowhere at her throat. Picabia refused to regard these works as surreal, and they seem now to have more affinity with art video images. Still, a few of the more mysterious works have touches of the surreal: a 1935 painting, "Death of Pierrot," with its grotesquely garbed hanging figure near a dreaming damsel, apparently oblivious of the noose and its burden, has a bizarre quaintness.

Later in the '30s Picabia roamed through Spain in search of inspiration and produced a "Spanish series" represented here by a pert Spanish lady defiantly smoking a cigarette, a bullfighter in his suit of lights wielding his cape while the bull charges hopelessly past it. The tourist-poster style is bold and colorful but conveys nothing of the anguish and violence of the Civil War.

The '40s brought a strange mix of styles — golden nudes playing with a fat dog indoors and a stark winter landscape outside seen through a latticed window, then a postwar plunge into abstraction, and an experimental phase of Minimalism.

When Picabia died in 1953, his old friend André Breton called his paintings "an oeuvre based on the sovereignty of caprice, on refusal to follow, on freedom, even to displeasure."

On view in the museum auditorium is a film made in the '20s by Picabia and René Clair with Picabia, Marcel Duchamp and Breton as actors, from a script by Picabia and with music by Erik Satie, a magnificent slice of high farce. Surrealism, black wit and advanced camera technique.

The show (through Aug. 7) is all the more to be appreciated in a city that still lacks a state modern art museum. The Museum of Ixelles helps fill the void by regular, carefully chosen temporary exhibitions and a permanent collection of high-quality 20th-century work.

New Director Seeks 'Living' Prado

By Nina Darnston

New York Times Service

MADRID — The new director of the Prado is determined to reverse 20 years of pollution, neglect and tangled administration that he says have made Spain's venerable art museum "the great invader of our culture."

Alfonso Emilio Pérez Sánchez, appointed last February by Spain's Socialist government, plans to transform the 164-year-old museum into a modern "living" institution. He has his work cut out for him.

Air pollution is believed to have damaged hundreds of canvases, including "The Spinners," one of the most famous works of Velázquez. Almost every painting in the museum needs some kind of restoration work, from serious repairs to cleaning. In addition, the whereabouts of thousands of paintings, lost over the last 113 years, must be verified; so far, at least 300 of them cannot be found. And about 500 paintings lie in storage at the Prado because there is no space to hang them.

The new director is a 46-year-old senior professor of art history at the University of Madrid, who wants the museum to attract people from all sections of society.

"I want to use the museum as a center of education," he said, "first on a popular level, so that people who have no education in art can satisfy their curiosity and their sensibilities; and second, as a research center for art scholarship."

But first he has some practical priorities. He must supervise the final stages of the installation of the Prado's air-conditioning system, begun in 1978 and not expected to be completed before 1985. The system, by controlling temperature and humidity, is designed to prevent further deterioration of the canvases. Another top priority is to speed up a review of all of the museum's paintings to ascertain the exact extent of damages and to complete the delicate work of cleaning and restoration.

For these projects, and for others he has planned, he needs money and, perhaps more important, administrative independence. In 1968, the Franco regime took away the autonomy of the museum and put it under a cumbersome Na-

tional Board of Museums, which doled out funds in specific categories to all the museums in Spain. This central control meant that the Prado lost considerable revenue generated by the hundreds of thousands of visitors who pass through its monumental halls each year, and also allowed government functionaries to make artistic decisions.

"That was a grave danger for the Prado," Pérez Sánchez said. "Since the moment when it lost its independence, the life of the museum has deteriorated."

Under central control, he said, funds were insufficient and it took too long to receive what money was available. "If we want to buy a work of art, it takes so long to get approval that the owner can change his mind about selling. Without independence, none of our changes will be possible."

Plans to improve the Prado are not new. A previous director, José Manuel Pita Andrade, had many of the same ideas. But the previous government of Adolfo Suárez did not deliver on its promise of autonomy for the museum, and Pita Andrade resigned as director in 1981. Two other reasons for his resignation were the government's reluctance to hang Picasso's masterpiece "Guernica" in the Prado after its return from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the raising of the museum's entrance fee.

"Guernica" is now a proud part of the Prado's permanent collection. It hangs in the Villamueva Building, near the main museum, where more than 1.2 million people saw it last year. And one of the first acts of the new Socialist government was to set free entrance for Spanish citizens to all of the country's museums.

The Suárez government passed over Pérez Sánchez, who was then sub-director, to fill the director's post, and he resigned. After his recent appointment, more than 200 members of the Prado's staff sent a letter expressing their satisfaction.

The new director hopes to annex a nearby building to exhibit some of the stored collection, and he intends to start traveling exhibitions to Spain's provinces. His plans to increase the staff include hiring a core of at least 10 professionals to give courses to the teachers who shepherd thousands of student groups to the museum each year.

Perhaps the most interesting project is to continue to track down paintings that have, since 1870, been lent to public institutions. Pérez Sánchez, who has been since 1961, explained that there were inventories listing every painting, but over the years, with insufficient staff and funds, the museum lost control over who had what.

"We know where they went, but we don't know if they're still there," he said.

He also said that some monomaniacal paintings, with today's methods of verification, might turn out to be by major artists.

Pérez Sánchez once tracked down a major work by Guido Reni, which now hangs in the museum's central gallery. He also found a painting by Ribera that was in the Institute of Badajoz, on a patio where children played on rainy days. It, too, has been restored and is now exhibited in the museum.

A program of popular education has already begun and a new plain-language guide to the Prado is being written. The new director takes seriously his commitment to remove the mystique of high culture that surrounds the great museum and to offer it, as Spain's patrimony, to more of the country's people.

He thinks of the Prado as "the almost magical name that evokes Spain in any place in the world," and adds, "This house is, and must be, the house of all Spaniards."



Director Pérez Sánchez.

Greeting Cards Get Built-In Music

By Toni Cardarella

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — A printed birthday verse or a lyrical love poem may be music to some ears. Now the nation's No. 1 greeting card company is offering cards with real music.

Hallmark Cards recently introduced six designs that play one-minute renditions of such songs as "Happy Birthday to You" and "As Time Goes By," from the movie "Casablanca." The melodies are played by a patented computer chip when the card is opened.

Like the Reprodutics Co. computerized musical cards introduced in time for Christmas 1982, they are not cheap. The Reprodutics cards were \$35 in the American Express Co. Christmas catalog. The Hallmark cards are \$7 each.

It took 18 months to two years for Hallmark to perfect the bell tones of the cards, the public relations manager, Fred Bolck, said.

Aside from the music and a shorter message, the new cards resemble traditional greeting cards. One design shows an owl and pussycat arm-in-arm in water beneath a palm tree. They are gazing at a

luminous moon. When the card is opened, the message and the music say, "I'm in the Mood for Love."

The other cards play Brahms' "Lullaby," for a new baby, the wedding march from Wagner's "Lohengrin," and "Zip-a-Dee-Do-Dee," for special occasions.

A compact unit containing the music-making components — computer chip, battery and speaker — is hidden between the cards' back pages. The only sign of the mechanism is the button that activates the song when the card is opened.

Each time the card is opened, the song plays, then shuts off when the song is completed. The synthesized melody does not begin until the card is closed and reopened.

Bolck estimated each card could play hundreds of times before the battery loses power. "It probably will play longer than you care to hear it," he said.

The company plans to have six more by Christmas, with holiday favorites such as "Jingle Bells," and a new line of Valentine cards in 1984.

In February, American Greetings, a Cleveland-based giant in the industry, plans to introduce 12 Melody Maker cards, with three different songs, to sell for \$4.50 each.

Treasures of Taiwan's National Palace Museum

By Terry Trucco

International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Every day, regardless of weather, Cheng Chin-chen visits the National Palace Museum on the outskirts of Taipei. When there is a typhoon he takes along dry clothes. Several years ago the museum permanently waived its 50-cent admission fee for him, honoring him with a lifetime pass. Cheng says the only way he can see the 620,000 treasures in the museum is to visit daily.

By 1985, Cheng and the 2 million annual visitors to this Asian Louvre will have even more to see. Last September, construction began on a new building that will stand next to the 17-year-old museum in the mountains that ring Taipei.

The new building, which will house administrative and curatorial offices, will not be open to the public, but it will mean a 45-percent increase in the existing museum's exhibition space. This is still not enough to display its entire cache of treasures — "but we will finally be able to show many more," says Chiang Fu-tsung, the museum's 84-year-old director.

In addition to this \$15.3-million project, the museum has been sprucing up its interior, a process begun several years ago and also due for completion in 1985. Exhibition areas have been streamlined, renovated and reorganized. Custom-designed display cases make it easier to view the museum's magnificent porcelains, paintings, lacquers, bronzes and carvings of objects as tiny as walnut shells and peach pits.

The museum is one of the few national museums in Asia to have undertaken a costly but necessary refurbishment. The current renovation has partly been facilitated by the economic stability of this island nation, whose per capita income, at just under \$2,500, is the second highest in Asia. Furthermore, when many Western nations renewed diplomatic relations with mainland China in the 1970s, Taiwan's 18 million people were swept by a nationalistic im-

pulse that reawakened interest in indigenous Chinese culture.

The significance of its internationally renowned art collection has not been lost on Taiwan's Kuomintang government, which has ruled the island since 1949, after the fall of the mainland to the Communists.

Residents here often compare the museum treasures to the British crown jewels. They are treasured not only as priceless objects from China's history but also as a symbol of government legitimacy. More than 30 years after the removal of these treasures, Beijing is still angry, and forbids the import of books that contain pictures of objects from the National Palace Museum.

The government provides generous financing for the museum complex, which has a staff of more than 600 and includes a public library, a restaurant and a special conservation and restoration unit. The country's blue, white and red flags are scattered liberally throughout the building with a number of imposing bronze effigies of Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang leader, and treasures not on display are housed in vast storerooms, wrapped in white silk and stashed in royal blue boxes, the official colors.

The 620,000 treasures in the museum's holdings cover much of China's history, beginning with a cache of prehistoric bronzes dating from the 17th century B.C. During a chat in the museum's book-lined sitting room, Chiang explained that the bulk of the objects were originally kept in the Beijing Imperial Palace as well as two imperial summer palaces in Mukden and Jehol.

In 1912 the Qing dynasty fell to revolutionaries, and a dozen years later, when the last emperor was finally expelled from the palace, the question arose of what to do with the imperial treasures, which numbered more than a million. It was decided to turn the place into a public museum, much like the British Museum or the Louvre, and the enormous task of cataloging the collection began.

In 1931, however, the Japanese began their push into Manchuria, and during the next three years, the cream of the collection was collected, packed and moved south to Nanjing, where the construction of a national museum began. The outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war in 1937 scrapped such plans, and the treasures were dispatched to the Chinese interior for safekeeping.

At the close of World War II the works again returned to Nanjing, but relations between Chinese Nationalists and Communists were deteriorating. In 1948, Chiang Kai-shek and his cabinet decided to send as much imperial material to Taiwan as possible, and the following year 6,000 cases were removed.

The cache included more than 12,000 paintings, more than 4,000 bronzes and 23,780 porcelains, in addition to rare books. Tucked away in a countryside vault for 15 years, they were finally displayed to the public in 1965, when the National Palace Museum opened.

How could so many priceless breakables survive the journey to Taipei? As the story goes, workers had experimented with various packing methods before the pieces left Beijing. Using worthless pottery and glass, they packed sample cases, then buried them from the window of a tall building. If there were any breakages, they repacked and tried again.

With its vast holdings, the institution doesn't have to purchase art or solicit donations, although Chiang spoke with pride of several recent gifts, including early 20th-century paintings worth the equivalent of \$200,000.

Chiang carefully explains that in the event of the "eventual return to the mainland," a portion of the works will go to the National Central Museum in Nanjing and the rest will return to the original Palace Museum in Beijing. The 15,000 or so objects acquired in Taiwan will remain in this building, which will become known by its official name — the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Museum.

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Transp.	1283.75	1285.25	1282.50	1284.75	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	164.75	165.25	164.50	164.75	+0.25
Indust.	164.75	165.25	164.50	164.75	+0.25
Transp.	164.75	165.25	164.50	164.75	+0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	Change
100	100	0
200	200	0
300	300	0
400	400	0
500	500	0

Market Summary, July 15

Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change
1284.75	1284.75	1285.25	1282.50	1284.75	+1.00
164.75	164.75	165.25	164.50	164.75	+0.25

NASDAQ Index

Close	Change	Week Ago	Month Ago
1284.75	+1.00	1282.50	1280.00
164.75	+0.25	164.50	164.00

NYSE Index

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	128.50	+0.25
AT&T	128.50	+0.25
GE	128.50	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Symbol	Price	Change
10Yr	100.00	+0.05
30Yr	100.00	+0.05

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table containing various stock market data, including company names, prices, and changes. The table is organized into multiple columns and rows, providing a comprehensive overview of market activity.

NYSE Index

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	128.50	+0.25
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Symbol	Price	Change
10Yr	100.00	+0.05
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The law of contrary reason triumphs over the "thinking" of the crowd. The investment crowd is an incoherent mob, advancing equities to absurdly low levels and conveniently, spreading favored stocks beyond the point of no return. Consider the case for high-technology shares: a madman our researchers warned against in this column and in stock market reports. The refusal of novitiates to profit from the past has been documented. Three weeks before TEXAS INSTRUMENTS collapsed 43 points, our researchers wrote: "TXN IS BLOWN AWAY. SELL." It reached 1,000, we added, "The market, even after a dramatic upswing is still crammed with equities. Shares discarded by the public, we predicted, 'THE DOW JONES WILL TORCH 1000 BEFORE HITTING 750', a prophecy that seemed heretical. The week the DOWS reached 1,000, we added, 'THE DOWS WILL ROCKET ABOVE 1500, WITH COROLLARY UPSTAIRS IN SECONDARY AND EMERGING SHARES'. Our current letter selects three stocks that appear to be 'take-over' candidates: shares that could duplicate the action of LENOX which leaped to \$90 after we wrote on May 18, 1983, 'LENOX, SYMBOL 'LNX', A GUTSY PRODUCER OF CHINA WARE AND RELATED TEXTILES, THE OVER- (BROWN FORM) has had for control of LENOX at \$90 last week 'LNX' announced a 2:1 stock split. In addition to the 'take-over' we focus upon an interesting equity trading under \$4, one with no debt and a cash flow, a corporation that is launching hereafter: emulating the success of CONTROL DATA or SYNTHEX, both of which were traded under \$5. For your complimentary copy of this letter, please write or contact...

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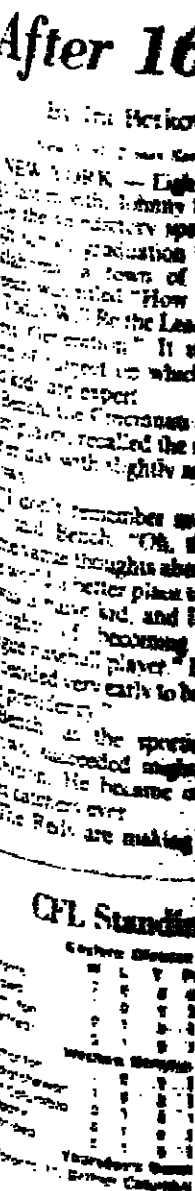
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SPORTS

Watson, Trevino Trail Stadler by 1 In the British Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SOUTHPORT, England — Craig Stadler worked hard for a 1-under-par 70 on Friday and held a 3-stroke lead over Lee Trevino and Tom Watson after the second round of the 121st British Open Golf Championship.

Stadler, three strokes ahead after his first-round 64, finished his second round on the 6,968-yard Royal Birkdale Golf Club links at 134, 8 under par.

Watson, the defending champion, and the 43-year-old Trevino finished the day at 155. Watson, looking a fifth British Open title, shot a 3-under-par 68, and Trevino, who rediscovered a putting touch that had helped him to five major tournament titles, compiled a 66.

"For the last two or three years, my problem has been putting. Three weeks ago, it came back," Trevino said. "I'm putting better than at any time in my life."

Alone at 136 was Nick Faldo, a three-time British PGA champion and winner of three European titles this season. On his way to a second-round 68 on Friday, Faldo birdied four consecutive holes — the 12th through the 15th — with putts ranging from 12 to 20 feet.

One stroke further back was Hale Irwin, who turned in a 68 on Friday.

Tied at 138 were Bill Rogers, Ray Floyd and Terry Gale. Gale and Floyd each had a 66, while Rogers, the 1981 winner of this title, had a par 71. That included a bogey 6 on the 17th hole, where Rogers had made a double-eagle 2 on a 1-iron shot on Thursday.

"I just knew that was going to happen," Rogers said. "Just knew it. I guess I just couldn't stand pressure."

Hil Sutton, the second-year pro who leads the American money-winning standings this season, was tied at 139 with Andy Bean, Graham Marsh, Bernard Langer and Dennis Darnell.

Sutton had a 71. Langer, a West German, birdied all the par-5 holes but had to settle for a 72. Darnell, an English club pro, shot a 66. Marsh had a 70 and Bean had a 69.

Tied at 140 were Brian Waites and Mark James of Britain, Mike Sullivan of the United States and David Graham of Australia.

Jack Nicklaus hit only nine greens in regulation but scrambled out of the brush for a 72 that left him at 143.

"I just played awful," said Nicklaus, who holds a record 17 major professional titles but has not won this year.

Sergio Ballesteros, the co-favorite with Watson entering the tournament, had his second even-par round and was at 142. Arnold Palmer had a 74 for a 146 total.

Stadler retained the top spot with a little chip to four feet for a birdie 4 on the 17th.

"It was a very difficult day for me today," he said. "It's a different golf course with the wind, and I would be the first to admit that I'm not the best in the wind."

Trevino, who broke a two-year victory drought with a triumph in the Canadian PGA last week, made most of his move on the front side, a par 34 that he played in 30.

He made birdie putts of 15, 25 and 35 feet, and once chipped in from about 70 feet, then kept the string going with a 40-footer on the 10th hole.

"I have more confidence in my putting than I've had in a long, long time," said Trevino, who won the British Open on this course in 1970. "I think I still have one more major tournament victory in me."

Watson chipped close on the 13th and made a birdie to move within 2 shots of the lead.

On the 17th, he left a 35-foot eagle putt inches short and tapped in for the birdie that moved him to within a stroke of the top.

"I was a little tired out there," he said. "The last four holes or so, I was a little sluggish. I had to force myself to concentrate."

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Alan Wiggins, a San Diego outfielder, tries for a diving catch on a ball hit by Pittsburgh's Johnny Ray. It fell for a single.

Pinch Homer Leads Cardinals Past Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Floyd Rayford, a pinch hitter, homered with a man on base in the ninth inning to cap a three-run rally and give the St. Louis Cardinals a 6-5 victory Thursday night over the San Francisco Giants.

The victory moved the Cardinals into a virtual tie with Philadelphia for first place in the National League East.

Trailing 4-3, the Cardinals tied the score on a pinch double by David Green and a run-scoring

single by Tom Herr off the losing pitcher, Gary Lavelle (6-3). One out later, Rayford hit his third home run of the season, a drive to left field, for a 6-4 Cardinals lead.

San Francisco pulled within a run in the ninth on a lead-off triple by Max Venable and a one-out ground ball by a pinch hitter, Tom O'Malley. Jeff Leonard ended the game by lining out to short with two on.

Braves 5, Phillies 2

In Philadelphia, Bob Horner led off the ninth with a home run, beginning a four-run outburst that lifted Atlanta to a 5-2 victory over the Phillies. Horner's homer, his 15th of the season, came off Willie Hernandez (4-2) and put Atlanta ahead, 2-1. Steve Bedrosian (6-3) pitched two innings of relief for the victory.

Pirates 8, Padres 6

In San Diego, Johnny Ray's two-run double with two out in the ninth inning highlighted a four-run rally as Pittsburgh beat the Padres, 8-6. It was the Pirates' fourth straight triumph.

Diego's Kurt Bevacqua hit the second grand slam of his career in a five-run seventh inning that put the Padres ahead, 6-3.

Mets 7, Reds 4

In New York, Rusty Staub hit a tie-breaking, two-run homer as a pinch hitter in the sixth inning to carry Tom Seaver and the Mets to a 7-4 victory over Cincinnati. Keith Hernandez also had a two-run homer for New York.

Astros 3, Expos 0

In Houston, Joe Niekro shut out Montreal on three hits and Terry Puhl doubled twice and scored twice to lead the Astros to a 3-0 triumph over Montreal and a three-game series sweep. Niekro (7-7) struck out three and walked none in pitching his fourth complete game.

Dodgers 8, Cubs 4

In Los Angeles, Derral Thomas ignited a three-run fifth-inning and a four-run sixth in the Dodgers' 8-4 victory over Chicago. Thomas led off with the fifth with a triple and scored on Steve Sax's single. He led off the sixth with a walk, stole second, reached third on an out and scored on Sax's squeeze bunt.

Orioles 5, Angels 1

In the American League, at Baltimore, Rich Dauer broke out of a batting slump with two doubles and a single as the Orioles scored their fifth straight victory, a 5-1 defeat of California. Scott McGregor (10-4) made only 86 pitches in outdueling Ken Forsch (8-6). Jim Dwyer had a three-run homer for Baltimore.

Mets 7, White Sox 0

In Chicago, Rance Mulliniks hit a three-run pinch homer and Buck Martinez added a two-run home run in support of Luis Lea's first

major-league startout as Toronto routed the White Sox, 8-0. Lea (10-6) allowed only two hits and retired the final 18 batters. Chicago's only hits were singles by Greg Luzinski and Harold Baines leading off the fourth.

Rangers 11, Yankees 2

In New York, Larry Parrish went 4-for-5 with two home runs and five runs batted in as Texas crushed the Yankees, 11-2. Charlie Hough (8-7) pitched a five-hitter for the Rangers.

Red Sox 9, A's 4

In Boston, Dwight Evans, Tony Armas and Wade Boggs homered to power the Red Sox to a 9-4 victory over Oakland. Bob Stanley picked up the final out for his 17th save.

Brewers 5, Twins 1

In Milwaukee, Don Sutton and Tom Tellem combined on a seven-hitter and Bill Schroeder hit his first major-league home run as the Brewers beat Minnesota, 5-1. Sutton (7-5) allowed six hits, struck out five and walked none over the first eight innings.

Indians 4, Royals 3

In Cleveland, Alan Bannister led off the 10th inning with a home run to left as the Indians snuffed a five-game losing streak with a 4-3 victory over Kansas City. Rick Sutcliffe (11-4) pitched his fifth complete game, striking out a career-high 10 and walking two.

Tigers 4, Mariners 2

In Seattle, Jack Morris pitched a six-hitter over 8½ innings and Lou Whitaker drove in two runs to help Detroit extend its winning streak to five games with a 4-2 victory over the Mariners. Morris (9-8) equaled his career high by striking out 11.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	44	40	.524	—
St. Louis	44	40	.524	—
Atlanta	42	42	.500	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	42	42	.500	2 1/2
Chicago	39	45	.463	5 1/2
New York	37	47	.439	7 1/2
San Francisco	37	47	.439	7 1/2
Cincinnati	35	49	.413	9 1/2
Los Angeles	34	50	.405	10 1/2
San Diego	34	50	.405	10 1/2
Houston	34	50	.405	10 1/2
San Francisco	34	50	.405	10 1/2
Cleveland	33	51	.393	11 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	49	34	.590	—
Baltimore	47	36	.565	2 1/2
Detroit	46	37	.555	3 1/2
New York	44	39	.529	5 1/2
Milwaukee	42	41	.512	7 1/2
Boston	42	41	.512	7 1/2
Cleveland	42	41	.512	7 1/2
Los Angeles	41	42	.490	8 1/2
Chicago	41	42	.490	8 1/2
San Francisco	41	42	.490	8 1/2
Seattle	37	46	.443	12 1/2

Transition	W	L	Pct.	GB
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